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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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GENERAL REVIEW.

In **EGYPT** the winter's archæological campaign commenced in January, and its results cannot yet be determined. The limited financial support given by the Egyptian Government will, however, make it impossible for official excavations of any consequence to be carried on by M. Grébaut, the successor of Maspéro. Important discoveries have been made at Tell-el-Yahoodieh by M. Naville, acting for the Egypt Exploration Fund, to which America contributes largely.

It is much to be regretted that no systematic excavations are yet undertaken in the French possessions in Africa—**TUNISIA** and **ALGERIA**—where even existing monuments are so little cared for. The resident archæologists, and others sent out occasionally by the French Government, as were Messrs. Reinach and Babelon last year, do little else but investigate ruins above ground, and do not undertake excavations of any importance.

A great contrast to this is exhibited by the activity of the English archæologists in **INDIA**, under Government direction, although the great extent of territory makes it impossible to prevent many acts of vandalism. The division of the country into archæological districts, and the obligation of sending in periodical reports, are productive of the best results: this is shown by the news given in this and the preceding number of the Journal.

The almost absolute prohibition of excavations throughout the Turkish Empire has not put a stop to discoveries and investigations. Professor Ramsay and members of the French School continue their investigations

in **ASIA MINOR**. Chance leads to the discovery of a most remarkable monument at *Sidon*, which may prove of unique importance, and the startling announcement is made by Captain Conder that he has found the key for the decipherment of the Hittite inscriptions. **KYROS**, also, continues to prove a mine of archæological riches, and has lately yielded interesting works relating to its early history. Great hopes are awakened by the project of a permanent *School of Biblical Archæology* to be established at Beirut, which might become the centre for regular archæological investigations in Western Asia, which are so apt to be ephemeral through the lack of just such an institution. It would be greatly to the credit of American initiative if such a project were to succeed. In **GREECE** an era of unusual archæological activity is commencing from which the most important results may be expected. The *Greeks* themselves, through their Archæological Society, are taking a leading share in the work, conducting excavations not only at Athens but on a half-dozen other sites, especially at Eleusis and Mykenai. The results at Mykenai will be awaited with interest. The *Germans* are at present busy mainly with topographical questions, besides completing studies at Olympia; and it is expected that important results will be reached especially regarding the early topography of Athens. The *French* are continuing work at Delos, and have closed their excavations at Perdikovrysi. They will soon be preparing for what will prove their most important undertaking—the excavation of Delphi, for which they competed successfully with our Archæological Institute of America. The *English School* has just been established, and the *American School*, though not yet in its regular quarters, has undertaken excavations at Sikyon and upon the site of the early Greek theatre at Thorikos, with the promise of excellent results. In **ITALY**, also, unusual activity is being displayed, especially in three fields: in the Etruscan necropoli; in Rome; and in Magna Græcia. Important discoveries are being made in early antiquities (at Forli, Palestrina, Bologna); and the discoveries at Tarentum, Metapontum, and elsewhere in Southern Italy have necessitated the establishment of several Museums for this part of the country. The most important discovery, however, falls to American explorers: Messrs. Clarke and Emerson, sent out by our Archæological Institute, have brought to light the ruins of the great temple of *Hera Lakinia* near *Kroton*.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

Herr BRUGSCH, of the Bûlâq Museum, has, together with M. Bouriant, prepared a book which will be most acceptable to Egyptologists and others.

Practically it is a new *Königsbuch*, and contains a list of the cartouches of the kings of Egypt from Menes to Nectanebus. About 3,500 variants, collected from the different museums of Europe and the monuments in Upper and Lower Egypt, are given, and its handy size (octavo) will make the work a most acceptable addition to the libraries of students and amateurs interested in the names and devices and titles inscribed upon royal scarabæi.

Herr BRUGSCH also intends to publish shortly photographic facsimiles of the beautiful papyrus written for Mât-ka-Râ of the XXI dynasty. It was found some years ago at Deir el-Bahari. The coloured lithographic facsimile of the tent of Hesi-em-heb from Deir el-Bahari, by the same indefatigable worker, will be published at the end of the summer.—*Athenæum*, April 9.

EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.—This winter's operations of the *Fund* (announced in the last number of the JOURNAL; II, pp. 460–61) commenced in January, and a letter from M. Naville, dated Jan. 31, gives the results of his first week's tour in the district of Goshen. The sites visited included Phacusa, Belbeis, and Tell-el-Yahoodieh.

Belbeis is a site of considerable importance, and M. Naville found that it contained a temple built by Nectanebo I dedicated to Sekhet or Bast, thus confirming the opinion of Brugsch, who considers that Belbeis is mentioned in the Harris papyrus, under the name of Baires (Bailos), where it is said that there was a temple of Bast.—*Academy*, Feb. 19.

Near Tell-el-Yahoodieh, M. Naville discovered a Jewish cemetery of Ptolemaic times, with several interesting inscriptions: also, another cemetery reoccupied in Roman times. The city to which these cemeteries belonged is unknown to history. For particulars, see pp. 140–1.

Mr. FLINDERS PETRIE, in March, was at THEBES, where he took a series of photographs and paper-casts of the typical heads of foreigners in the great basrelief tableaux of Luxor, Karnak, the Ramesseum, and Medinet Haboo. He has also photographed and "squeezed" a variety of similar types at Silsilis, and other places. This ethnological series will comprise some 250 to 300 heads, including the finest known examples of types of the Libyans, Ethiopians, Amorites, Hittites, Sardinians, Ionians, Oscans, Siculi, etc. Mr. Petrie has also taken paper-casts of what may be called the oldest botanical work in the world—namely, the representations of foreign trees and plants brought to Egypt by Thothmes III, in the course of one of his Arabian campaigns, all of which are sculptured with the minutest attention to botanical details on the walls of a chamber in the great temple of Karnak. The plant, or tree, is in most instances given on a small scale, complete, with accompanying sculptures on a larger scale, showing the leaves, fruits, and seed-pods, precisely as in the botanical works of the present day.—*Academy*, March 26.

TELL-EL-YAHOODIEH ("the Mound of the Jews").—At this place, 22 miles northeast of Cairo, M. Naville (accompanied and assisted by Mr. F. Ll. Griffith, the student attached to the Fund) took up his quarters early in March. Here it was that, in 1870, the fellaheen, who excavate the mounds of ancient cities for *sebakh* (brick-dust manure), came upon the remains of a magnificent building which till then had lain *perdu* in the heart of the *Tell*. Alabaster pavements and tanks, broken statues and pedestals, superb painted tiles and porcelain mosaics of birds, beasts, lotus-lilies, and royal cartouches inlaid with the names and titles of Rameses III, were turned up, broken, sold, and dispersed before any steps could be taken to preserve them. What that building was, whether temple or palace, we now can never know; but as two black basalt statues of Bast were subsequently found upon the spot by Brugsch Bey, as also two fragments of Hebrew inscriptions (the one picked up by Professor Sayce and the other discovered by Professor Lanzzone, of Turin), it seemed reasonable to conclude that these ruins represented the original temple of Bast, restored and in part rebuilt by Onias, the Jewish hereditary high-priest, who is supposed to have founded here the city of Onia. Since 1870, the fellaheen of the neighborhood, stimulated by the hope of finding saleable antiquities, have gone on digging with redoubled industry. Hence the lofty mounds and far-reaching brick ruins, seen and described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson more than 40 years ago, have well-nigh disappeared. Writing to the *London Times*, on the 17th of March, M. Naville says:—

The *Tell* is much cut away; but two very high artificial hills, which look like the two towers of a pylon, are yet standing to show the original height of the mound. Nothing remains of the beautiful temple of Rameses III, except a brick platform, fragments of tiles and mosaics, and numerous alabaster blocks. Looking down from the highest part of the *Tell*, one can distinctly trace the plan of what looks like a Roman military settlement, very regularly laid out in two large parallel streets, bounded on one side by the desert and on the other by the cultivated land. It was probably but a small place before the time of the Ptolemies, and what we now see are the remains of Greek and Roman buildings. The rest of the *Tell* has been excavated down to the ground by the fellaheen.

Thinking that the temple of Rameses III might have been erected on the foundations of some older edifice, M. Naville cut through the brick platform, but found nothing below it. He also sunk pits and dug trenches in various parts of the ground, with no other result than the discovery of a large number of little bronze images of the cat-headed goddess, and some scarabs and fragments of pottery of the very early period of the XIII dynasty. He is thus led to conclude that there must originally have been a settlement upon this spot as early as the time of the immediate successors of the great Amenemhats and Userstesens. The remains of the above-mentioned temple of Rameses III, and the subsequent discovery of statues

of Rameses II and his successor, Meneptah, showed that the place continued to flourish, though probably in a small way, during the XIX and XX dynasties. M. Naville, in the course of one day's preliminary survey in January, discovered a small granite altar inscribed with the ovals of a hitherto unknown king, called *Thoth-upet Se-Bast Mer-Amen*. Judging by his names and titles (*Se-Bast*, or "Son of Bast," showing him to be a votary of that goddess), this king would seem to have belonged to the Bubastite line (XXII dynasty); and this again is good evidence that the temple of Bast had not yet fallen to ruin in the time of the tenth century B. C.

Abandoning the *Tell*, after a week of fruitless excavations, M. Naville set to work on the cemetery, which was indicated by a single rock-cut tomb in the neighboring desert. He found a chain of cemeteries, extending for a distance of nearly a mile and a quarter to the north, east, and south of the *Tell*. Beginning with the northern nekropolis, between two Bedouin villages, he found the ground literally honeycombed with tombs excavated in the rocky floor of the desert, which at this point consists of a yellow silicious stone thinly covered with hard sand. The two villages are built among and over these sepulchres, which are all made after the same plan. Two or three steps cut in the rock lead down to a small doorway built round with baked bricks and covered with stucco or cement. This doorway, which was originally closed by means of a limestone slab, gives access to a small chamber some five or six feet square, with horizontal niches, or *loculi*, cut in the walls. These niches are spacious enough to receive a large sarcophagus, and the tomb, altogether, curiously resembles certain tombs of somewhat later date at Jerusalem. All, however, have been opened and rifled. Most of them proved to be quite empty, while some few contained human bones, without any traces of mummification, inscriptions, bandages, or amulets. Having opened a large number of these barren graves, the explorers changed their ground to the southward, and there found another vast field of similar tombs, more roughly excavated in an inferior bed of rock. Here, after working for several days with no better fortune, they at last came upon a tomb half full of fragments of limestone, among which were found two pieces of a large tablet containing part of a long inscription dedicated by a son to the memory of his father, who had died "consumed by his sufferings." The names are lost, and the last sentence, phrased in the style of the Alexandrian Jews, runs thus:—"If thou wouldst know how great his faith and grace, come hither and ask his son." This first discovery was quickly followed by others. The next tomb contained a large niche divided by a brick wall, with the name of the occupant painted in red letters over each recess—*Tryphæna, mother; Eiras, daughter*. Their bones lay undisturbed in their narrow beds, with only a brick, each, for a pillow: *Tryphæna* is a name characteristic of the later Ptolemaic time.

The next day's work brought quite a harvest of epitaphs. One fine tomb, decorated with sculptured ornaments, contained two tablets in form like the *façade* of a Greek temple, with beautifully-cut inscriptions, as follows:—*The tenth year, the eleventh of Payni, Glaukias, years 61. Good father. Excellent. Farewell.*

Mikkos, the son of Nethaneus, dear to all. Excellent. Farewell. Years 45, the fifteenth year, the fourteenth of Paophi.

M. Naville writes:—

Now, in these two last names there was a foreign character which particularly struck me. *Mikkos* might possibly be a form of *Micha*, and *Nethaneus* reminded me strongly of *Nathan* and *Nathaniel*. Was it possible that, after all, we were in the cemetery of a Jewish settlement? Were these the last resting-places of the followers of Onias?

His questions were soon to receive an unequivocal answer. *Mikkos* and *Nethaneus* were quickly followed by *Barchias, the son of Barchias*, a name closely akin to *Barachias*; by *Salamis*, which is pure Hebrew; and, most interesting and conclusive of all, by the epitaph of one *Eleazar*, which runs thus:—*Eleazar. Untimely. Excellent. Universally Beloved.* No historical inscription, and no mention of the name of the city, has been found; but that the cemetery is Jewish, of the Ptolemaic period, is now placed beyond doubt. That the site of the city was originally sacred to Bast is also shown by the numerous little bronzes of the cat-headed goddess in which the *Tell* abounds. Thus far, the circumstantial evidence of the finds and the local name of the mound confirm the narrative of Josephus to a degree which appears absolutely conclusive.

Evidences of a Roman cemetery, or rather of an early cemetery reoccupied in Roman times, have also been found, and still further out in the desert, where the silicious rock gives place to a basalt formation, a nekropolis of artificial tumuli has yielded interments of a kind hitherto unknown. Here (in isolated mounds, covered with chips of black basalt, varying from 4 ft. or 5 ft. to 10 ft. or 12 ft. in height) built round with low brick walls, and covered in overhead with a kind of rude gable roof, M. Naville and Mr. Griffith have found some 50 or 60 terracotta coffins, curiously resembling the "slipper-coffins" found at Warka ("Ur of the Chaldees") in Babylonia. These coffins are moulded and baked in one piece, with a large opening above the face, through which the corpse was slipped in. This opening is closed by a kind of a lid, rudely modelled in the likeness of a human face. Generally, the faces have been smashed, and the bones gathered and replaced near the head, after the precious objects in the coffin had been abstracted. The outside of the coffin is covered with gaudy paintings of various Egyptian gods, such as Thoth, Anubis, and the four genii; on the chest there is nearly always a kneeling female with outspread wings: there are also sprawling hieroglyphs, and stripes to represent the outer bandages of a

mummy. The corpses, however, are not mummified, and the hieroglyphs, which seem to have been daubed on at random, make no sense. They are, in fact, simulated mummies with simulated inscriptions. The faces on the lids of several of the coffins are of a strange, foreign type, somewhat like the faces of the early Chaldean statues recently discovered at Telloh, and with none of the bodies have there been found either amulets or papyri, or anything which is generally found in an Egyptian grave, save one jasper scarab and a few beads. Large food-vessels, some of which contain vegetable remains, are placed at the head and foot of each grave, as well as smaller vases of very graceful forms. In a child's grave, which was found intact, a shell was laid at the right side of the head, and over the place of the heart was a small vase with concentric patterns, of the style known as Kypriote. A bronze cup and a bronze rasp have also been found, and some arrowheads of a type not seen before. The heads of the dead are almost invariably laid to the westward. M. Naville ascribes this singular nekropolis to the Roman period, when the scribes no longer understood the hieroglyphic characters, and the art of writing the ancient language was practically lost. Mr. Griffith, judging from the archæological evidence of some of the pottery, beads, *etc.*, inclines to a much earlier date. They both agree, however, that the faces on the coffin-lids have a very un-Egyptian look, and that there is something strange and uncanny about them.

Mr. Griffith enumerates, among the remarkable objects found during the course of the excavations, (1) Terracotta shell lamps, like those of Naukratis; (2) bottles of Kypriote type, with concentric patterns; (3) bottles with false mouths in the centre, on each side of which is a handle, and, on one side, the actual spout—all these being primitive Greek forms, or perhaps very early Phœnician. Glass beads, green and yellow, "eyed" and variegated, have also turned up; and two letters, "apparently Greek," have been found—one upon a coffin, the other upon a food-vessel.

Proofs of the early period of the site, Mr. Griffith finds "in porcelain beads; a scarab of Menepthah, and other scarabs of same period; some forms of pottery, and especially some fragments of blue-painted ware like that of Tell-el-Amarna; absence of everything that is certainly Saïte, or later; and difference in style of burial, there being no amulets." The absence of "Ushabti," or funerary statuettes, usually found in such numbers in Egyptian graves from the time of the XIX dynasty to the Persian period, is noteworthy, the only traces of such being "some fragments of the roughest possible specimens in terracotta." Apropos of other small statuettes, Mr. Griffith remarks that "porcelain and bronze figures are decidedly rare; and it is important, and very unusual, that Sekhet is the commonest of all."

M. Naville concludes that the place was inhabited as early as the XIII dynasty, from the facts, that the scarabs found here in great number gen-

erally bear the character of the XIII dynasty, and that the fragments of pottery which the *sebakh* diggers brought them were of black earthenware with white ornaments, exactly like that which he found at Khataaneh two years ago.

The following description of the Tell, by Mr. Griffith, puts the topography of the place very clearly before us:

"The Roman tombs lie fringing the desert for about half a mile opposite the east end of the mound and sandhill, *i. e.*, all that part of the desert which is nearest the Roman village. The basalt mounds are at the south end of this, lying a quarter of a mile back in the desert, where the rock is basalt, and rock-cut tombs are out of the question. They are more nearly opposite the early part of the *Tell*. There are a few XII or XIII and XXVI dynasty graves at the east end of the sandhill on which the town was built; but many have been cleared away by the Romans, when they built a very systematic village there, and those which remain have been almost wholly destroyed by *sebakh* diggers, as there is a layer of powdery rock which suits them. These tombs are also brick, with characteristic pottery."

—*The Times*, London, April 20; *The Academy*, April 23.

ROCK GRAFFITI IN UPPER EGYPT.—"The figures and inscriptions cut on the rocks of Upper Egypt seem to have been scarcely noticed, only the plainer of the inscriptions having attracted any attention. On examining the large number which are scattered over the rocks near **SILSILEH** and **EL KAB**, it appears, however, that some of these rude figures are perhaps the oldest things in Egypt. The habit of hammering or scratching figures of men and animals on the rocks has continued to the present day, more or less. But it is certain that such designs were made before the XVIII dynasty, as an inscription naming Amenhotep I has been turned so as to avoid the figure of a giraffe; and from the continual instances of the animal figures being browned almost as dark as the native surface, while inscriptions adjoining them, of the XVIII, XII, and even VI dynasties, are far fresher, it seems not improbable that some of them are older than any other monuments in the country.

"These figures are usually of men, giraffes, and camels; there are also several elephants and some ostriches. Though these might have been cut by passing traders, it seems not unlikely that they date from a time when such animals were still seen north of the tropic. Many drawings of boats, some of large size, also occur. Besides the figures, there are many rock-inscriptions unnoticed before. Mr. Griffith and myself copied about 150 on the sandstone rocks, including the names of the kings Mentuhotep II (3), Antef, and Sankhkara, of the XI dynasty, together with a fine line of Phœnician. At **THEBES**, I copied forty of Ramesside age on the limestone, and there are still more. The granitic inscriptions of **ASSUAN** are comparatively well known, particularly the large royal tablets. We have there copied all the private ones and unpublished royal ones that are legible,

including two fresh ones of Mentuhotep II, and some other royal ones down to Kashta and Ameniritis. These inscriptions often contain long family lists, which are of great value for showing the period of use of different names. It seems almost certain that the well-known feminine title, *neb-t pa*, means "widow," from its usage here.

"At **ELEPHANTINE**, a rock in the village, just above the ferry, caught my eye with the name of Rameri. On being cleared, it proved to have been a favorite register of the early kings. First Unas, then Rameri, Neferkara, Antef-aa, a defaced king, and, lastly, Amenemhat I, have all cut tablets on it. The special interests of it are that no tablets of Unas were known so far south before, and that there is here the peculiarity of Khnum being expressed by the figures of three rams; also the *hut* appears over the king with the globe and serpents—much the earliest representation of it, so far as I remember. The other tablets are also interesting; and Rameri has apparently cut his name over that of an earlier king, which I cannot identify with any in the lists.

"I may add that the opened tombs in Egypt are far from being worked out. Many we visited were so coated with plaster, mud, or dirt that it is evident that they could not have been copied before. One tomb at **EL KAB**, the cut inscription of which had been more than once published, yielded, on careful washing, no less than seventy-two private names on its painted sides. It is impossible to say here without references how much more of the texts we have copied may be yet unpublished."—W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE in *Academy*, March 26.

EGYPTIAN OSTRAKA.—In a letter dated Algiers, Jan. 15, 1887, Professor Sayce says: "I notice that Prof. Erman, in a recent article in *Hermes*, expresses the conviction that inscribed ostraka will be found in the mounds of many of the ancient cities of Egypt, if only proper search be made for them. My own experiences show that this conviction is fully justified by facts. The multitudinous ostraka of Karnak were rescued from destruction by Mr. Greville Chester and Prof. Wiedemann. Had they not been on the spot, it is probable that the *fellahin* would never have known that such *shukkaf* or potsherds had a marketable value in the eyes of Europeans, and would accordingly have allowed them to perish.

"Last winter I made enquiries for inscribed *shukkaf* whenever I came across a promising site. The result was the discovery of three new sites in which they are to be found. At **KOM OMBOS** I picked up a portion of a Koptic ostrakon, and set the natives to look for more. At **GEBELËN** (to the south of Thebes) I procured two demotic ostraka—one by purchase, and the other by my own examination of the rubbish-heaps of the old city; and I learn from the villagers that they had not unfrequently come across similarly inscribed sherds, but had thrown them away from ignorance of

their value. It was, however, at **KOFT**, the ancient **KOPTOS**, that my chief discovery was made. Here the place was pointed out to me where inscribed ostraka were often met with, and I bought a basket full of them. Many of these were either mere fragments, or so illegible as not to be worth preserving; but there was besides a considerable collection of demotic, Greek, Coptic, and early Arabic ostraka, which I carried back to England. Among the Greek ostraka is one dated in the reign of Tiberius."—A. H. SAYCE, in *Academy*, Jan. 22.

GREVILLE J. CHESTER writes from Alexandria (Feb. 21, in the *Academy* of March 12) "Allow me to add to the list of places where inscribed ostraka are found in Egypt: Dendera, where finely preserved cursive Greek ostraka are found in considerable numbers, and Erment, where both Greek and Coptic inscriptions occur. At Thebes, besides at Karnak, ostraka are found at Kourneh and at Medinet-Haboo on the western bank of the Nile."

ALEXANDRIA (near).—*Early Christian Cemetery*.—There has been recently discovered by some native laborers, midway between the Alexandria and Mustapha Pasha railway stations on the Alexandria and Ramleh line, a burial-place, evidently of the early Christians. It was found accidentally in digging amongst the mounds of rubbish for limestone to burn in the limekilns. Following the course of the Ramleh line, at a little distance beyond the Chat Bey Station, one comes to a rising ground, on the summit of which is a Roman wall running parallel with the railway towards the east, and turning northwards at right angles towards the sea-shore. A breach in this wall, which is evidently a wall of enclosure, gives access to a place in which the natives have excavated two or three great pits, distant about 100 yards from each other, and about 50 yards or so from the shore. In the furthest of these a well was discovered, and close against the well a doorway cut in the solid rock which here underlies the mounds. Entering by this doorway, one stands in a kind of irregular subterranean crypt, surrounded by rock-cut *loculi*. These *loculi* measure about 9ft. in length by from 4ft. to 6ft. in width, and are ranged one above another, in two and sometimes three tiers, 15 to the right and 23 to the left of the central passage. In each recess were found ten skeletons—all apparently skeletons of men, the bones being very large. One of the skulls, taken up at random, was found to measure 24ins. in circumference. In all, the teeth are sound and white, and firmly fixed in their sockets. The entrances to these *loculi* were closed by large slabs firmly cemented. They had, on some of them, inscriptions written in Greek, on a prepared plaster surface, in red paint. In another pit, a little further to the eastward, a long gallery, with a similar series of *loculi* on one side only, has also been found. At the end of this gallery was a large doorway filled up with stone slabs set in cement.

On breaking through this doorway was found a transverse gallery, with more *loculi* of the same kind, beyond. Terracotta lamps have been found with a few of the skeletons, some impressed with an eight-pointed cross, some with a priestly figure in the attitude of benediction, and some with I.H.S. Over one niche is painted a palm-branch ornament, and other half-obliterated Christian ornaments are here and there painted on the ceilings of the galleries. The only inscription found is too fragmentary for translation.

About a hundred yards to the westward of the first of these pits, another excavation has disclosed yet more of these interments, in *loculi* of two and three tiers deep. Hence it seems probable that the whole area enclosed by the Roman wall is in fact one vast cemetery. Some shattered terracotta coffins, without inscriptions and without any trace of human remains, have been found irregularly buried in parts of the super-imposed rubbish-mounds. These are evidently of later date. The Arab lime-burners are actively continuing these excavations.—*Egyptian Gazette*, March 17; *London Times*, May 4.

MEMPHIS.—*Recent Excavations at Gizeh.*—The whole of the front of the great Sphinx has been cleared, the gigantic paws are revealed once more, and from the space between them the head is seen towering up. The broad flight of steps of a later age which lead down into the court before the Sphinx are also clear, and from the top of them one looks across a space of about a hundred feet to the face of the ancient monster. These steps are about forty feet wide, and the clearing is somewhat wider at the Sphinx itself; while a second large clearance is now going on outside of the paws on the south. The celebrated stele of Thothmes IV, between the paws, is a centre of interest; but the fragment of the cartouche of Khafra, which was so important, has disappeared, flaked away from the scaling face of the stone. The visible paws of the Sphinx are of a very late date; probably entirely Roman. They are largely hollow, the top and sides formed of comparatively thin slabs; and the deeply weathered chest of the Sphinx, which seems to have at first had a megalithic casing, like that of other early works, was also covered with a re-facing of small slabs. Later still, the weathered face of these slabs had been cut out and lesser pieces inserted to renovate them. Many slightly scratched Greek graffiti are to be seen, but scarcely any can be continuously read, and they are all of late forms.

On the west face of the granite temple, sometimes called the Temple of the Sphinx, where, if anywhere, rock might be expected, the wall of the temple is entirely of immense placed blocks, down to below the level of the upper court at least. So far, there is no evidence found to show that the granite temple is not entirely built on the plain.

A little way to the west some mastabas are being cleared; and here we reach the face of the western cliff, the vaults being cut in the rock, and the

chambers of offering and serdabs being built on its front. Two serdabs still retain the figures in them. One has a large group in one block of a man and wife, a brother, and a child; the heads are lost, and some other parts, but a heap of fragments lie beside them ready to be fitted in. The name of Aseskaf occurs in the chamber of one of these tombs, or rather on a fragment of one chamber which remains. The finest thing here is a large alabaster altar, circular at the top, with a flat panel on the front, bearing the figure of a certain Ra-ur; the figure is perfect, but the inscription has suffered somewhat.

Away to the east of the most perfect of the small pyramids, adjoining the Great Pyramid, a fine tomb has been opened. It had a forecourt chamber, and a vault behind that. It belonged to a "king's son," Khufukhaf, probably a son or grandson of Khufu; and his sons, called also "king's sons," are named Ut-ka and An-ka (written with the obelisk). A most interesting feature is the decoration of the door to the vault (or perhaps serdab). On either side is a pillar in low relief, with an everted capital (like the lotus capital, but without any rounding at the spring), a ring at the base of that, a plain cylindrical shaft expanding just at the bottom, and a slightly larger drum, with bulged outline, for a base. This is, perhaps, the earliest figure of a column known, and is especially valuable in showing all the members fully formed, capital, torus, shaft, and base, all forming a well-balanced whole, without any sign of imperfect development, or retention of either the pillar or plant forms. The sculptures of the tomb are finely executed, full and bold, of the noble style of the IV dynasty. The sloping front of the chamber within the court has been half cut away, however, and a wretched arch turned over the court to make it into a chamber in Psamtik times; while the top of the chamber of offering, which had been destroyed, was renewed, the plastering running down roughly over the fine early sculpture. The innermost vault has a double slope roof like that of early chambers in pyramids and elsewhere.—W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, in *Academy*, Jan. 8.

Colossus of Rameses II.—The great limestone statue of Rameses II, which has lain for centuries on its face, is being raised from its bed. It is about 38 ft. high, and in Strabo's time stood in the anterior court of the great temple of Ptah. The face, as seen partially, is strongly Semitic, and it will be interesting to compare it with the recently-unrolled mummy.—*Academy*, Feb. 19.

THEBES.—The inviolate tomb of the XX dynasty discovered at Gournet-Mourraï (mentioned on p. 460 of vol. II) contained objects of considerable interest. It was that of a guardian of the nekropolis, who was evidently an architect, for by his coffin were found the instruments of his art, a measure, a mason's level, rules, shears, *etc.* Within the chamber were two

sledges for the transportation of mummies and sarcophagi, a whole series of furniture (chests for linen, funerary statuettes and offerings), large vases, thirty in number, adorned with paintings and designs; a large ostrakon containing the beginning of a romance the text of which is complete in the Museum of Berlin. All that related to the life and occupations of the deceased was collected in the tomb.—*Gazette de France*, July 21.

ALGERIA.

CHERCHELL.—*Roman antiquities.*—Further discoveries of Roman objects have been made here by M. Victor Waille: they are interesting for the history of art and for epigraphy.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 4.

Inscription of Thothmes I.—Prof. Sayce has discovered on the lower half of a beautifully worked statue in black marble, in the museum here, a hieroglyphic inscription showing it to be a royal statue made for Thothmes I of the XVIII dynasty. The inscription runs: *The king of Upper and Lower Egypt, the wealthy lord, Ra-â-kheper-ka, beloved of Ra, the life-giver, the son of the Sun, in his body, Thothmes, the everlasting, beloved by Osiris, the divine Lord of Abydos.*—*Academy*, April 16.

TUNISIA.

RECENT OFFICIAL EXPLORATION.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions* (March 11) a Report was communicated by M. de la Blanchère, in which the researches lately undertaken by the *Service beylical des antiquités et des arts* are described up to December, 1886. They were mainly directed toward the exploration of the Christian antiquities of the country. At **LEPTIS PARVA** (modern *Lamta*) excavations were continued on the site of a Christian cemetery discovered in 1882 by MM. Cagnat and Saladin: several epitaphs were found. At **SULLECTHUM** (modern *Arch Zara*) an entire catacomb was brought to light, whose arrangement recalled that of the Roman catacombs. Finally, at **TAPHRURA** (modern *Sfax*) the discovery was made of the remains of an important Christian necropolis, including a church, a baptistery, mosaics, etc. The Report was accompanied by a plan of the catacomb of Arch Zara and a sketch of the buildings discovered at Sfax.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 12.

SFAX (near).—*Punic nekropolis.*—Near Sfax, Dr. Vercoutre has explored a Punic nekropolis, and found a Punic graffito several lines in length.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 4.

TBESSA.—*Mosaics.*—Two ancient mosaics have been recently discovered here, one representing the cortege of Amphitrite; the smaller one is divided into several compartments containing the figures of a bull, an ostrich, an antelope, and a boar, while *Fortuna redux* is placed beside them. The art is

good. Photographs of them were presented to the *Soc. Nat. des Antiquaires*, Nov. 24.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 1; *Academy*, April 16.

VAGA.—*Phoinikian nekropolis.*—Some time ago Captain Vincent was so fortunate as to discover, near Bêja (the ancient Baga, Vaga or Vacca) a Phoinikian nekropolis almost intact. His report and oral communications are made use of by M. Cagnat in a paper published in the *Revue Arch.* (Jan.–Feb. 1887). The French garrison, on occupying Bêja, established its encampment on a mound 18,000 met. N. of the town, called Bou-Hamba. Chance led to the discovery of one tomb, and regular excavations under Captain Vincent uncovered more than a hundred and fifty tombs. They are in the form of rectangular wells, dug at right angles with the surface, and varying in depth from 1.50 to 3 met. They end in a sepulchral chamber, far ruder than those of the other nekropoli of Phoinike and Carthage, and rounded instead of rectangular. The skeleton was placed on its back, with its feet toward the opening. Around it were vases, the main types of which are given in plates III and IV: they are in red or black pottery. From various signs, this nekropolis seems to belong to a later date than others, like that of Byrsa: one of the vases bore a potter's mark in Greek letters; and among the Punic and Numidian coins found was one that appeared to bear the head of Jugurtha. It is singular that, in more than 150 inviolate tombs, there were found no jewels, or necklaces, rings, or ornaments of any kind, such as are met with in the greater part of the Phoinikian tombs already explored.

MALTA.

Two ancient inscriptions in a very good state of preservation, found in the neighborhood of Notabile, have been purchased for the Museum of the Public Library. The most interesting of the two, is in archaic Greek characters, stamped on a solid tile of deep red color and triangular shape, being in fact one half of a square tile of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, like those commonly used to fill the corners of pavements laid diamond-wise. Many tiles of this shape and dimension have been observed by Dr. Caruana, on several occasions, in removing the foundations of old houses, especially at the Rabato of Notabile. It is, moreover, certain that extensive fabrics of tiles existed in these islands during the Phoinikian and old-Greek epoch, the remains of one of which are still visible in Shgaret-Medeuiet, near a megalithic tank at Marsascirocco.

The forms of the letters in this inscription, especially the *sigma* and *mi*, are particularly interesting. Copies of it were sent by Dr. Caruana to the Rev. A. H. Sayce, Oxford, and to M. Renan of the French Institute.

The reading of this inscription given by Professor Sayce is ΑΘΛΑΞ ΜΕΓΑΞ with a star on the left side, and the potter's mark on the right, whilst *Athlas*, which elsewhere is transliterated *Atlas*, may be the Phoini-

kian name of the potter. The age assigned to it is the v century B.C., and it may be even earlier. This discovery bears further evidence of the establishment of an early Greek Colony in these Islands, and to their peaceful living with the former settlers, the Phoinikians.

In a local paper, *La Voce di Malta* of January 1, it is presumed that this inscription forms a Phoinikian sepulchral title, and it is positively asserted that it was discovered in a sepulchre, together with some fragments of earthen vases and lamps, and some Punic coins. The information on which that assertion is based appears to be not reliable. Moreover, the coins, that have been exhibited, are one silver of Tarentum; one silver of Vespasian; one brass of Tauromenion, and three brass, very much worn, which may be either of Agyrion, or possibly Maltese Punic. The transliteration of Prof. Sayce leaves no doubt about the nature of this inscription, namely, it is the stamp of the potter's fabric, like those not rarely observable on many of the Maltese Phoinikian and Greek vases, and Roman tiles.

The other inscription, incised on a large slab of white marble, 25 by 14 inches, is a Roman sepulchral *titulus*. The characters of this inscription, are classical in form, and its style is laconic. Dr. Caruana conjectures it to be Christian. It reads as follows:

C. AEBVTIO. L.F. FAL
VELLIAE. M.F. RVFAE
M. BENEMERITO. RVFO

—*Malta Standard*, Jan. 6.

ASIA.

JAVA.

BÔRÔ-BOUDOUR.—These ruins, the most remarkable in Java, have been again explored by M. Yzerman, the result being the uncovering of a small section of the primitive basement, which had the same form as that of Mendout. The most interesting feature of this discovery was a band of basreliefs in a state of almost complete preservation. Each relief is 66½ cents. high and 1.93 m. long, and they are separated by a frame 29 cents. wide. Two of these reliefs have already been entirely uncovered: in the first the principal figure is the seated king, near whom is the queen, while below are five courtiers; further on is a small temple with eight worshippers. The right-hand basrelief contains three scenes, representing, the first, a tropical forest; the second, three persons seated under a tree, listening to a fourth; the third and chief scene, two long-bearded brahmans offering gifts to a king: they are represented standing, while below them four kneeling attendants are holding large vases. Over the reliefs are three inscriptions, supposed by Dr. Kern to date about 800 A. D.

The enormous pressure brought to bear on the foundation-walls had led to the erection, around the basement, of a mass of at least 11,600 cubic metres of stone, which covered up the original basement, though great care was taken not to injure the sculptures.—*Revue d'Ethnographie*, Nov.-Dec., pp. 485-91.

HINDUSTAN.

BUDDHIST REMAINS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—An important antiquarian discovery has just been made in the Madras Presidency. When collecting materials for the preparation, under orders of Government, of his *Lists of Antiquities*, Mr. Robert Sewell received information of certain rock-cut remains in a remote and unfrequented tract of hills and jungle about 20 miles north of Ellore in the Godavery District. This information was sent in the first place by a native correspondent, and was confirmed by a slight note forwarded by Mr. W. King of the Geological Survey, the only European known to have visited the spot. The scanty particulars given appeared to point to remains of Buddhist origin, but nothing certain could be known till the monument had been inspected by a person possessed of some knowledge of Indian archæology. Mr. Robert Sewell reports that having returned to India from leave in the autumn, and being appointed to a neighboring District, he took advantage of the Christmas holidays to visit *Guntupalle*, the site of the remains. This has resulted in a discovery of much archæological interest.

The find consists of a *Series of rock-cut Sculptured Caves* in the side of a hill forming the western boundary of a small valley which runs from the cultivated country into a tract of thick forest. The principal caves are, (1) a *Chaitya*, consisting of a single circular chamber containing a dagoba, 7 ft. high; (2) a *Vihāra*, formed of a row of sculptured rooms and cells, which constituted the residence of the monks.

The façade of the *Chaitya* is very similar to that of the well-known *Lomas Rishi* cave in Behar, except that in the present instance the sculpture is simpler. The horse-shoe shaped arch over the entrance has the representation of wooden beam-ends commonly observed in the Buddhist sculpture of the period. The door-jambs slope inwards from top to bottom. Inside this is the wall proper of the circular chamber with the curious sloping roof believed by Fergusson to be an imitation of thatch. The door of this has perpendicular jambs. Inside this is a circular cell, 15 ft. in diam., with a dagoba in the middle measuring 12 ft. in diam., and having around it a passage of 1 ft. 6 ins., for *pradakshana*. The roof is vaulted uniformly, and the ceiling is carved into a representation of the inside of the sacred umbrella, with 16 ribs and 4 concentric circular bands.

The *Vihāra* consists of five principal groups of cells, each group consisting of four or more rooms the doors and windows of which are decorated

with some projecting carved ornaments as at Karla, Bhaja Nassick, and so many other specimens of the western caves. The principal entrance is beautifully cut and well preserved: a few letters of an inscription help to fix the date, which Mr. Sewell estimates at about 100 or 150 A. D.

There are several large excavations in the same hill-side partially sculptured. On the hill above are the remains of a large brick *stupa*, a row of *dagobas* faced with cut stone, and in one place a quantity of pillars, many lying on the ground, but 3 or 4 standing. They are much weather-worn. The pillars are sculptured in an early style.

Mr. Sewell left the remains entirely untouched, and it is certain that, before long, Dr. Burgess will have them carefully and scientifically examined by the officers of the Archæological Survey. The great interest of this discovery lies in the fact that the monument belongs to a class of which no examples have as yet been discovered in Southern India.

MAHABALIPURAM (Madras).—In an official paper dated from this place, Dec. 19, 1886, Mr. Rea of the Archæological Survey says: "I have also the honor to report to Government that I have just discovered another excavated cave-temple, in addition to those known to exist here. It is not shown on the survey map in the portfolio of plans and sections of the remains at the Seven Pagodas, published under the auspices of the Duke of Buckingham; nor yet in the articles in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for 1881. It is situate in the group of rocks about 50 yards southwest of the Rayala Gopura. The bracket tops of two piers, and lintels spanning three bays, as well as a cornice, appear partly above ground. From all appearances, the temple seems never to have been completed. I am having the soil cleared away, so as to expose the whole façade.

"*P. S.*—I have since had the floor of No. 25 cave cleared of 18 inches of mud, and discovered an interesting addition to the front—a double-moulded detached basement with sockets for wooden posts. All these caves, once on a time, had temporary verandahs in front; but this is the only case known to exist here of the original basement remaining complete. I have also discovered a hitherto unnoted short Pallava inscription at the top of a rock-cut stairway." [*Indian items communicated by Robert Sewell, Esq.*]

PALTAVARAM (near Madras).—A number of curious *earthenware coffins*, standing on four, six, eight, and sometimes ten feet, have been found here. They seem to have been covered, and to have contained numerous small earthenware vessels. Others are in the shape of large round or egg-shaped vessels, also containing smaller ones, as is the case with the similar ones in Malabar. Not far from them were found by Mr. A. Rea a number of very perfect stone circles—most of which were unfortunately destroyed by men quarrying for stone, before means were used to protect them. On a hill above were found many others, with one or two imperfect dolmens; but

there seems sufficient evidence to show that all of them, probably, originally had such erections in their centres. No bones have been noticed in any yet excavated, only some white ashes; so that cremation was probably in use among the primitive races that used this mode of sepulture, perhaps prior to the introduction of the Brahmanic ritual into South India.—J. BURGESS in *Academy*, April 9.

BENGAL.—*Recent Surveys.*—"In Bengal, the surveyor, Mr. J. D. Beglar, and his assistant, Mr. Garrick, have examined more or less completely the remains of interest in the Shahabad, Gaya, Patna, Monghyr, Bhágálpur, Húghli and Nadiya districts, and the Santhál Parganahs. The fortress of Shergarh has been visited, and sections and detailed plans and drawings of the great tombs of Sher Sháh and his father, at Sasseram, have been prepared. In Gaya, under the guidance and direction of Gen. Cunningham, Mr. Beglar opened trial trenches in a place to the north of the temple within the old *garh* or fort, with the result that the remains of a building were discovered that may reasonably be identified with one of the great monasteries mentioned by Fah Hian, the Chinese traveller in the fifth century. In Patna, an examination of the river-wall of the fort has led Mr. Beglar to the belief that its foundations contain remains of the landward walls of the fortress that existed there in Asoka's time, in the third century before Christ. Sections and plans have also been prepared of the Adina mosque, in the Malda district, the most ancient and the most important of the Muhammadan buildings in Bengal. Steps have been already taken to conserve in a measure the buildings around the site of the famous *bo*-tree, at Gaya, and selections from the scattered remains found there will find a home in the Indian Museum. The suggestion of Mr. Edwin Arnold that the present occupant of the Hindu temple at Gaya should be induced to give up his acquired right of occupancy, and that the place so sacred in the annals of Buddhism should be handed over to the care of Ceylon Buddhists, will doubtless receive consideration; but we should not forget in this connexion that we have in Burma even a greater number of Buddhist fellow-subjects who desire and deserve consideration."—*Academy*, Feb. 19.

KOSAM.—*Gupta Inscription.*—Dr. A. Führer, the Assistant Archæological Surveyor in the N. W. Provinces, on a recent visit to Kosam on the Jamná, the ancient Kosambi, found—a little to the west of the present village, at Prabhosā—a high rock (the base of which has been quarried away) with a cave in it, now inaccessible, and over the entrance an inscription, in eight short lines, apparently in early Gupta characters. An impression of this will be taken as soon as scaffolding can be secured to reach it. Possibly this may be the Dragon-cave mentioned by Hieuen Thsang.—*Academy*, April 9.

TURKESTAN.

SEMIJRJETSCHIE (Government of).—*Two early Christian Cemeteries*.—Dr. Chwolson has just issued a pamphlet (*Syrische Grabinschriften aus Semirjetschie*, St. Petersburg, 1886) in which he publishes twenty-two new Syriac inscriptions recently discovered in the government of Semirjetschie, which is W. of the Chinese frontier of Kuldscha, N. E. of Khokand, E. of Syrdaria, and S. of Semipalatinsk. The inscriptions belong to two early Christian cemeteries situated about 55 kilom. from each other. The first was discovered in 1885 by Dr. Pojarkow, who found more than twenty tombstones, all with crosses, but some without inscriptions. The second and much larger cemetery was found by a surveyor named Andrew, and in it six hundred and eleven tombstones have already been discovered, all with crosses, and the greater number with inscriptions. They are mere fragments of natural rock, unhewn and irregular, and the inscriptions and crosses, scratched with the point, are rude. The Christians who erected these monuments were Nestorians, who were the great missionaries of the Far East. The letters have often, by the side of the ancient forms of the estrangela, an evident Nestorian character. It is unfortunate that the inscriptions edited form so small a part of the whole discovery. They are all dated, and cover a period of about five centuries, from 1169 to 1649. Although the era is not mentioned, it is doubtless that of the Seleukidai, which would place the earliest in 858–59, and the latest in 1338–39 A. D.—*Journal Asiatique*, Nov.–Dec., 1886, pp. 551–58.

PERSIA.

The Greek sculptor Telephanes.—In connection with the recent discoveries by M. Dieulafoy in Persia, M. Heuzey calls attention to a passage in Pliny which mentions the fact that a Greek sculptor of great merit, Telephanes of Phokaia, was, during part of his career, in the service of kings Xerxes and Darius. This is interesting in view of the interpretation of the art of the two countries during the last period of the Akhæmenid dynasty.—HEUZEY in *Revue polit. et littér.*, Nov. 1886.

CAUCASUS.

Vases.—At a recent meeting of the *Soc. nat. des Antiquaires* (Dec. 1), M. Bapst presented photographs of a number of vases, discovered in the Caucasus, which belong to the series of these precious antiquities that have been found for several years in the government of Perm and in Southern Russia.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 1.

TIFLIS.—The new archæological museum attached to the Cathedral of Sion at Tiflis is making rapid progress. All the archæological treasures

hitherto negligently cared for in the various convents of the Caucasus, and notably in that of Helat near Kutais, will be removed to this building. An instance of this negligence is the destruction by mice of a very precious manuscript written on parchment in the ninth century by the monks of Mount Athos.—*Academy*, Dec. 18.

PALESTINE.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.—Herr Schumacher communicates observations made during recent official journeys. He gives an account of the discovery of a large number of tombs, oil-presses, cisterns, *etc.*, of the kind familiar to those who have looked into Capt. Conder's memoirs. On the southern slope of Tell-el-Fokkhâr, exactly one mile east of Acre, there have been uncovered, at a depth of 22 ft. below the surface, the foundations of a great wall of large stones with the well-known marginal draft. Herr S. suggests that the ancient city extended as far as this mound; but the wall may belong to an ancient fortress. Capitals, portions of statues, *etc.*, have been found here.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

Herr SCHUMACHER reports a discovery of interest from the shores of the Lake of Tiberias. It has long been known that ancient remains and ruins are scattered about on the small plain south of the modern city, but they have never attracted much attention. Robinson tried to prove that the modern town stands on the site of the Herodian city. Herr Schumacher has now traced the whole wall of Herod's city of Tiberias: it is three miles in length, and is oblong in shape, the long side toward the lake. At its southwest corner there rises a lofty hillock, five hundred feet in height: this hillock is crowned with ruins which were noted by Lieut.-Col. Kitchenier, but he could not examine them. The ancient wall of Tiberias ran up, and was connected with a strong wall around this hill; within the wall are ruins, probably of Herod's palace, certainly of a fort. This, then, was the acropolis of Tiberias, which is now proved to have been, in the time of our Lord, no mean Galilean village, but a great and stately city, its wall three miles long, and for a mile in length facing the sea, dominated and guarded by Herod's stronghold, built on a hill five hundred feet in height. Tiberias will henceforth occupy a large and important place in the restoration of the country at the time of the Gospel-history.—*Athenæum*, April 16.

HIPPOS.—Eleven years ago, M. Clermont-Ganneau pointed out that the Semitic corresponding to Hippos would be *Sousitha*, corresponding to the Arabic word *Sousya*, and he suggested that the word be looked for. Herr Schumacher has found in the Jaulân the very name *Sousya*, with extensive ruins, in which, apparently without knowing M. Cl.-Ganneau's suggestion, he sees the ancient site of Hippos.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

PHŒNICIA.

SIDON.—*Discovery of rock-cut Tomb-chambers and Sarcophagi.*—*The Times* (London) of March 30 and April 7 published letters of the Rev. W. K. Eddy, American Missionary, written from Sidon, relating the discovery of a very remarkable series of sarcophagi in rock-cut chambers, excavated in the four sides of a square shaft sunk 30 ft. in the bed-rock. *The Independent* (N. York) of April 21 published an account that included some observations made by Dr. Ira Harris of Tripoli, who accompanied Mr. Eddy.

Mr. Eddy afterward wrote a more careful account of the discovery and sent it to the JOURNAL: it is printed under *Correspondence* on pp. 97–101. This fuller description includes, beside new details of objects described in former letters, the notice of further discoveries: a fine sarcophagus beneath the floor of the *west room*; seven other sarcophagi (making 16 in all); an unroofed tomb; and 300 coins.

Certain variations appear in the different descriptions: *e. g.*, Dr. Harris (*The Independent*) says that the statues around the temple-sarcophagus in the *east room* are seven spans high [5 ft. 3 ins., instead of 3 ft. according to Mr. Eddy]; and he adds that in the *south room* there were numerous human skeletons lying about.

Professor Porter reports (*Times*, April 7) that the workmen, in clearing out the *débris* from the bottom of the shaft, uncovered a pavement, beneath which was found a huge sarcophagus of the Phœnikian or Egyptian type, not unlike the famous one of Shalmanezzer, but without inscriptions.

The following description of this discovery in an Arab newspaper, the *Lisan-ul-Hal*, speaks of female warriors represented on the large sarcophagus of the *west room* (*cf.* p. 100): it is reprinted in *The Academy*, April 23, from *The Scottish News*:

“Last week, while some laborers were engaged quarrying stones in a piece of ground near the garden of the cave facing the Sidon aqueduct, they discovered a spot resembling a sunk well, and, after they had dug to a depth of six or seven metres, they came upon the entrance to an open cave, which contained two marble sarcophagi, the one beautifully sculptured, the other plain. The length of the first was found to be four cubits and a half, and its breadth three cubits, by about the same height. It is of white, clear marble, and on its sides all round are cut in relief six human figures, each one of which is about a cubit in length. On the heads of the sarcophagi on each side are three figures like the others, with various other figures under them, and above them chariots and figures of horses and women. On the covers, also, are figures of chariots drawn by horses, and followed and preceded by mounted horsemen. Inside the larger sarcophagus were found human bones, and also the bones of three dogs. Further excavations led to the discovery of a second cave, containing three sarcophagi, one of which was larger and finer than the one first discovered. On it were representations of battle scenes between horse soldiers and female warriors. Among other scenes there is a representation of a horseman seizing a woman by the

hair of her head and killing her, the blood flowing from her neck; while another warrior is striking a horseman in the face with a javelin, and another striking him in the side, and dead bodies lie under the horsemen. On the lid of this sarcophagus is an eagle with a diadem on its head, and in front of it heads with two faces. The second sarcophagus has on its sides representations of women weeping, and figures of various kinds with long necks and heads with two faces. The third sarcophagus has figures of lilies and flowers.

"Continued excavations led to the discovery of two other caves at the same place. These also contained sarcophagi, which were plain, having no other adornment beyond figures of lilies and such like. The whole number of sarcophagi discovered in the four caves is nine, of which three are worthy of regard, the others being plain."

SYRIA.

A SCHOOL OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY FOR SYRIA.—Henry W. Hulbert writes to *The Academy* from Beirût, Jan. 6, 1887, as follows: "A project is well under way to establish, in the East, an institution which shall do, for Semitic study and the archæology of the ancient Semitic lands, what the various schools of archæology at Athens are doing for Greek and Greece.

"Last July, at their annual meeting, the board of managers of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirût, in response to a memorial presented to them, unanimously decided to recommend to the trustees of the college, living in New York, U. S. A., that a new department be added to the college, to be called 'The School of Biblical Archæology and Philology,' and that an endowment of \$100,000 be raised, with a view of opening the proposed school in October, 1887. It was recommended that a permanent director be appointed, that a library, thoroughly equipped with all publications bearing upon the Orient, be established, and that an archæological museum be started. It was urged that the school, while it would have the full support of the college, should have an autonomy of its own, and be responsible, not to the general faculty of the college, but directly to the board of managers. The president of the college would, of course, be an *ex-officio* member of the faculty of the school.

"The object of the school, as its name indicates, is to afford the best possible facilities for study in the East, both in the line of philology and of archæology. The more popular feature will be the opportunity it will afford students of the Bible to study that book amid the surroundings that gave it birth. The topography of Bible lands, the manners and customs of the present inhabitants of Palestine, the various aspects of nature which may throw light upon the Holy Scriptures, will be taken up fully. But besides this more popular aspect, the school will make arrangements for the thorough study of all the Semitic languages, emphasising especially the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. The best native teachers will be employed. The school will also possess a full equipment of tents and instruments for

field work ; and will each year, as opportunity offers, attempt to add something to our knowledge of these lands. Its work will not conflict with that of any society now at work in the East ; but it will hope to obtain and hold the sympathy of all who are interested in the task of exploring Western Asia.

“That Beirût is the proper centre for such an enterprise is obvious to anyone who has made a careful survey of the question. It is the most healthy city in the East, easily accessible, in close communication by steamship and telegraph with all parts of the world. Its position is central. Jerusalem, Damascus, Cyprus, and Hums are less than twenty-four hours away ; Egypt, Rhodes, Tarsus, Antioch are only two days distant. Beirût is the commercial centre of Syria, has good roads, pure aqueduct water, and a large English and American community. The Syrian Protestant College, under whose wing this school is to be fostered, is a well-established and successful institution, which has many friends in England as well as in America. It holds a charter from the Legislature of the State of New York. At its head are men who are well acquainted with the East, and whose horizon is not limited by the immediate work of giving Syria an institution of higher learning.

“The trustees of the college in New York have entered heartily into the enterprise ; and during this month (January) the affair is to be made public, and a strong attempt will be made to arouse the interest of all those who have at heart the exploration of Western Asia. It is expected that it will take some years to get the school upon a solid financial basis, and it will depend for its start upon the voluntary contributions of those interested in it. The most pressing need is a library. The school needs £1,000 to spend at once on books, and £5,000 as an endowment for the library. The college has already the nucleus of a good library, and a fine large library-room, which will answer all the purposes of the school for a century to come.”—*Academy*, Jan. 22 ; *Presbyterian Review*, Jan. (Henry W. Hulbert).

A circular has been issued by the New York trustees (Secretary D. Stuart Dodge, 11 Cliff St., N. Y.) in which it is urged that, while efforts are being made for the permanent endowment, the enterprise should be started on pledges taken for five years, by which the necessary yearly expenses of about \$3,000 could be met. The suggestion is made that the various Theological Seminaries, and the Universities and Colleges having Oriental departments, should each contribute yearly, for five years, the sum of \$100. This sum is certainly the minimum to be expected.

ANTIOCH.—Mr. Greville Chester writes from Antioch, calling attention to the deplorable fact that the magnificent walls of the city, the finest existing specimens of crusading work, are being demolished and used for building-material.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

PALMYRA.—*Bilingual inscription.*—M. Heuzey communicated recently

to the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* (Dec. 24) the Greek text of a bilingual Palmyrene-Greek inscription, engraved on a tombstone from Palmyra. It reads: *Μάρκος Ἰούλιος Μάξιμος Ἀριστείδης κόλων Βηρυτίως πατὴρ Λουκιλλῆς γυναικὸς Ἡερτίναςος*. It refers to a citizen of the Roman colony of Beirût, *colonia Julia Augusta Felix Berytus*.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 1.

THE DECIPHERMENT OF THE HITTITE HIEROGLYPHS.—*The Academy* of March 5 quotes from the London *Times* the following letter addressed by Capt. Conder, R. E., to the President of the Palestine Exploration Fund:—*Chatham*; Feb. 24, 1887: "The decipherment of the curious hieroglyphs found at Hamath, at Aleppo, at Carchemish, and throughout Asia Minor has for many years been considered one of the most interesting questions of Oriental archæology. Many attempts have been made to read them, but none of these could be considered successful so long as the language of the texts remained unknown. It has been my good fortune within the present month to discover what that language is; and I shall, I think, have no difficulty in convincing Oriental scholars of the reality of this discovery, since not only the words, but the grammar as well, can be demonstrated to belong to a well-known tongue. In fact, the discovery, once made, seems so simple and obvious that I can only wonder that it has not previously been observed.

"The complete reading of the texts is still attended with difficulty—first, because of the mutilated and decayed condition of the inscriptions; and, secondly, because of the imperfections of the published copies; while in some cases symbols only once or twice repeated must remain obscure until further examples can be obtained. I have no doubt, however, that careful study of the original texts will clear up many of these minor difficulties, when once the simple and obvious key to the language is recognised. I have no doubt, also, that it is already quite possible to understand the sense and character generally of all the ten principal texts at present known. I may observe that this character is known to have been in use in 1400 B. C., and it is probably very much older.

"Pending the preparation of a memoir on the subject, in which I propose to give a complete analysis, I attach the readings of the more important and certainly decipherable of the inscriptions. It appears that they are invocations to the gods of Heaven, Ocean, and Earth—exactly the deities (including Set) whom we know from Egyptian and cuneiform tablets to have been adored by the Hittites and other tribes of Asia Minor. This we ought to have already suspected, since the inscriptions in some cases occur on the basreliefs of deities. It is, no doubt, a disappointment to find that they are not historical; but I shall be able to show that they furnish, nevertheless, very important historical deductions, and throw a new and most astonishing light on the early history of Western Asia and of Egypt.

"The discovery will, no doubt, be regarded with some incredulity until it can be demonstrated by a full account of the grammatical reading of the inscriptions, the construction of the sentences being apparently one of the main reasons why these inscriptions have not previously been understood. I have, therefore, placed in the hands of two well-known Orientalists (Sir C. W. Wilson and Sir C. Warren) a statement of the basis on which the discovery rests, which will serve to show that the method is not arbitrary, and that the deductions are of primary interest to all students of Oriental history."

Capt. Conder's memoir has since been published (Bentley and Sons), under the title, *Altaic Hieroglyphs and Hittite Inscriptions*. *The Times* (London) of May 11 notices the book and gives long extracts. Capt. Conder claims to have established that the Hittites and the Akkadians were branches of the Altaic race, and "to have found a key to the reading of the Altaic system." He says, "I hope to show that the symbols are the prototypes whence the cuneiform system has developed; that they have possibly a common origin with the hieroglyphic system of Egypt, and that it is not impossible that the Chinese characters may have also developed from the original Altaic picture-writing of which the inscriptions under consideration ("Hittite") represent a somewhat advanced stage, yet a stage perhaps more primitive than that of the Egyptian system, and preceding the cuneiform on the one hand and the Cypriote syllabary on the other." Cf. A. H. SAYCE's review in *The Academy*, May 21. He sums up in these words: "it does not seem to me that the secret of the Hittite inscriptions has been recovered from them. Capt. Conder has advanced the solution of the problem, but no more." Cf., also, review in *Athenæum*, May 28.

ASIA MINOR.

LAST EXPLORATION BY MR. RAMSAY.—During last summer Mr. W. M. Ramsay again explored parts of Asia Minor. He first sought to elucidate the only remaining serious difficulty in the topography of Southern Phrygia, the identification of Trapezopolis, which was situated on the frontiers of Karia and Phrygia in the *conventus* of Alabanda. Its identification by M. Waddington with Kisil-Hissar is inadmissible: the only ancient site with which it can be identified is Hissar, four hours from Serai-keui on the route to Aphrodisias. An exploration of the mountainous country to the north and southeast of Kolossai showed that Kayadibi must represent the site of Ceretapa Diocaesareia, whose lake is the Aulindenos-mentioned on coins. All the territory of Ormelion seems to have formed a great imperial domain. At Eyinesh, on a confluent of the Gebren-Sou, an ancient city was discovered by Messrs. Duchesne and Collignon, which Duchesne identifies with Sanaos, and Dr. Sterrett with Themissonion. The order followed

by Hierokles leads Mr. Ramsay to name it Palaiopolis, or Alieros, the latter being the native name. Mr. Ramsay made further investigations concerning the route followed by Manlius in his march from Termessos to Galatia. "We have visited Khadyn-Khan, the site of the ancient Sinethandos or Siniandos, and copied there, in one morning, 64 funerary inscriptions, leaving aside many defaced or illegible fragments. At Sadik (Laodiceia Katakekaumene), or in the neighborhood of this city, I collected, both in 1882 and 1886, about 75 inscriptions."

Hittite monument.—"I also visited the remarkable monument discovered in 1885 by Dr. Sterrett at Fassiker, four hours to the east of Beisheher on the Konieh route. Although without hieroglyphs, it belongs without doubt to the same ancient Cappadocian or Hittite art." It is a species of large obelisk raised on the backs of two lions, all cut in a single block, the lions being only partly disengaged from the mass. On the front of the obelisk, between the lions, a rude figure, probably female, with hands crossed on breast, is carved in relief: it holds, apparently, a crown. Above her stands a larger figure of a god, whose advanced left foot rests on her head, while his right leg is indicated in very low relief: he wears the usual high conical hat. The other three sides of the obelisk seem to be without figures: the back is deeply imbedded.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., 1887.

At the same site Mr. Ramsay found a rock-cut relief representing the Dioskouroi with the inscription, Διὸς χύροι Σαμοθράκων θεοὶ Ἐπιφανεῖς.

ASSARLIK (KARIA).—At a meeting of the *Hellenic Society*, April 21, Prof. P. Gardner read a paper by Mr. W. R. PATON on some tombs he had recently discovered in the neighborhood of Halikarnassos. The tombs described by Mr. Paton are on the ridge facing the akropolis to the south-east, the most conspicuous being two large tumuli on a saddle between two rocky eminences. Both are of the well-known beehive form with an avenue or *dromos* leading into them, the whole structure being surrounded by a circular wall. In the first tomb were found fragments of pottery and of iron weapons; in the second, fragments of a cinerary vase, of a thin curved plate of bronze nailed to wood, gold spiral ornaments, and fragments of iron weapons. To the southwest of these two tumuli were a series of circular and rectangular enclosures formed by single courses of polygonal stones. In and about these enclosures, which were evidently the remains of tumuli, were found fragments of sarcophagi and of pottery, bronze fibulæ, gold ornaments, and fragments of iron weapons. On all the fragments, with one exception, which bore trace of painted ornament, there was no trace of any but geometric design. The forms of the vases did not show the variety and peculiarity of the early Island-types. The fibulæ were all of one pattern. The weapons were exclusively of iron. The bodies had in all cases been burnt. Besides other tombs and enclosures in the neighbor-

hood, Mr. Paton found one remarkable tomb of beautiful masonry, which, from its magnificence and conspicuous position on the top of a hill, he was inclined to regard as the tomb of one of those Karian princes who are mentioned in the Attic tribute lists. It was, at any rate, of later date than the Assarlik tumuli, and showed that the same style of sepulchral architecture long survived among the people of this district. In conclusion, Mr. Paton argued against Mr. Newton's identification of Assarlik with Souagela, and thought it was, more probably, in the territory of Termera. Mr. Paton's paper will appear, with illustrations, in the next number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Mr. A. J. EVANS dwelt upon the resemblance in general plan of these tombs, with their avenue, domed chamber, and outer circle, to tombs found in all parts of Europe, from New Grange in Ireland to Mykenai. The ornament also recalled Mykenai. The presence of iron and the ornament on some of the vases pointed, however, to a later date.—*Athenæum*, April 30; *Academy*: cf. *Classical Review*, vol. I, pp. 81, 82.

PERGAMON.—The last discovery at Pergamon was of a small but very beautiful Ionic temple, of low structure, yet of admirable proportions and exquisite workmanship. Hitherto, no clue has been found to the title of its dedication. Among the immense mass of antiquities sent to Berlin are vases, statues, architectural ornaments, and inscriptions.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 11.

According to the *Levant Herald* (Oct. 13-14) the Ministry of Public Instruction has sent to Pergamon a number of guards to watch the ruins of this new temple and to prevent pillage. The excavations here not having nearly reached completion, the German Government is seeking for a renewal of the contract, so as to recover important fragments of the temple.

The last excavations on the akropolis resulted only in the uncovering of the marble foundations of a building on the summit. Work was begun again in October.

An inscription of the II or III century found at Poiradjik, near Pergamon, has been published by Th. Reinach in the *Revue Historique* (Sept.-Dec., 1886), as follows: [μονα]ρχία . . . διδ . . . | κατ'] ἔτος ἑκα[στ]ον. Καὶ πρῶτος ἐπρυτ[άνευεν] . . . ας καὶ ἐξ ἐκείνου μέχρι νῦν πρυτ[άνεις] αἰὲ | διατελοῦσιν. Ὁρόντης δὲ Ἀρτασού[ρου] | . . .]ὸς Βάκτριος ἀποστάς ἀπὸ Ἀρταξέρ[ξου] τοῦ | Περ[σῶν] βασιλέως ἐκράτησεν τῶν Περγα[μηνῶν] | καὶ μ[ε]τεφύκισεν αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἐπὶ τὸν κοι[νόν] | εἰς] τὴν πα[λαι]άν πόλιν. Εἴτα Ὁρόντης | . . . τρε . . . [Ἀρτα]ξέρξης ἀπέθανεν This is of interest for the early history of Pergamon, as it shows, (1) that there, as elsewhere, the prytans succeeded a monarchical state, and (2) that Orontes the Baktrian, having revolted under Artaxerxes Mnemon, about 363 B. C., conquered the Pergamenians and established them again in their ancient city, *i. e.*, probably at Teuthrania.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., pp. 88-89.

SMYRNA.—*Vandalism.*—The wholesale destruction of Macedonian, Byzan-

tine, and medieval walls on the ancient akropolis of Smyrna has been going on for eighteen months. The Turkish authorities are selling the stonework to all comers, while the recent development of the city makes the demand for it very great. Of the walls of Lysimachos only three small portions remain: the Genoese round towers and walls that crown the summit to the west are being blasted with gunpowder.—JOSEPH HIRST in *Athenæum*, Nov. 20.

“*Hittite*” seals and cylinders.—At a recent meeting of the *Académie des Inscriptions*, M. HEUZEY read a paper upon a collection of objects of so-called “Hittite” art, recently presented to the Louvre by M. Dorigny. The most important of these are a number of cylinders and seals of hematite which had been discovered in the neighborhood of Aidin, upon the old frontier of Karia and Lydia. The designs of the figures engraved on them recalls the art of Chaldaea and Babylonia; but their distinguishing mark is the exceptional development of purely decorative work—borders, frames, and belts of separation. In particular, there is found a system of scrolls, imposed on one another, similar to those which are so characteristic of the monuments at Mykenai. The study of these objects has enabled M. Heuzey to revise the series of Asiatic art, by now classifying as “Hittite” many cylinders, *etc.*, hitherto regarded as Babylonian, Assyrian, or even Persian.—*Academy*, March 19, from the *Revue Critique*.

KYPROS.

Excavations have been continued here throughout the year 1886 with good success, and it is even hoped that systematic and regular excavations are soon to be undertaken with the permission of Sir Henry Bulwer, probably by French archæologists.

ARSINOË=POLIS-TIS-CHRYSOKEU.—The excavations made here have been at the cost of three Englishmen, Messrs. C. Watkins, G. Christian, and J. W. Williamson, and their success is mainly due to the perseverance of Mr. Watkins. The objects discovered were to be exhibited in Paris during the spring: Messrs. Froehner and Hoffman are preparing a catalogue.

In the first place, there is the most striking resemblance to Athens and Vulci, on the one side, and to Kameiros, on the other. Two cups with red figures of severe style bear the inscription $\text{HEPMAIO}\xi\text{ETTOIE}\xi\text{EN}$, which occurs at Vulci (Klein, pp. 115–16); and a third has the inscription $\text{KAXPYAION ETOIE}\xi\text{EN}$, which has been found in Italy and Attika (Klein, pp. 124–30). On the other hand, a belt of silver gilt, of four thin plaques with pendants, recalls the archaic jewelry of Kameiros discovered by Salzmann: these plaques bear, in relief, the Persian Artemis holding in each hand a deer or ram; and two winged lions, adossed.

The tombs are generally trenches, but in some cases are in the shape of carefully excavated sepulchral vaults to which a staircase descends: the passage generally contains terracotta statuettes thrown pêle-mêle and *intentionally broken*.

Among the objects discovered are many fine red-figured vases, lekythoi of known Greek types, urns with ox-heads in relief, statues in calcareous stone, and numerous terracottas, often of excellent style without trace of archaism or stiffness.

Kypriote Inscriptions.—Of singular interest are the numerous inscriptions in Kypriote characters, found here. Professor Deecke has published in the *Berl. phil. Woch.*—beginning Oct. 9, 1886 and continuing up to date—a first series of 131, of which he had copies and squeezes: of these, ten are on stone, one on topaz, and 110 on vases. One of those on stone reads: Ἀριστος [τᾶι?] Ἀριστοκίπρω παιδί. The name of King Aristokypros of Soloi, who died in 498 B. C., was already known (Herod. v, 113). On another we find the name *Stasandros*, which was that of a Kypriote prince in the service of Alexander.

At the beginning of November, Richter found a large red-figured amphora whose main subject is Aphrodite with Herakles and Karis: the inscription, which is difficult to read, contains the word ΚΑΛΟΞ: he also found a broken pyxis with numerous and well-drawn figures, accompanied by their names, ΘΕΜΙΞ, ΝΕΜΕΞΙΞ, ΕΡΩΞ.

A new season of excavations was planned for February, March and April of this year, and Richter will begin this summer to prepare for the publication of the discoveries.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., pp. 83-87.

IDALION = DALI (near).—A *Phoinikian inscription* on a marble slab, consisting of about 130 letters, has lately been discovered, in a small Greek church close to Dali, by Herr Max Ohnefalsch-Richter. A squeeze of the inscription, kindly given by the discoverer to Mr. D. Pierides, has enabled the latter, on a cursory examination, to find that it is of great importance, for it gives the name of Baalram, son of Azbaal; and, as we know from another inscription found at Dali in 1869, and now in the British Museum, that Baalram was the father of Melikiathon, the line of succession of the Phoinikian kings of Kition from Baalmelek to Pamiathon is clearly established: the following is the list in lineal descent:

Baalmelek	B. C.	circa	450-420
Azbaal	"	"	420-400
Baalram	"	"	400-380
Melikiathon	"	"	380-350
Pamiathon	"	"	350-300

The inscription was cut in the third year of Baalram's reign: the parts which have most suffered are the beginning and a considerable portion at

the end. In the first were merely recorded the month and the day of the month; but the large obliterated ending must have contained the name of the dedicator, that of his father, *etc.* There was also a short second line, now beyond all hope of restitution, which dealt with the usual formula of a vow. The reading, so far, is as follows:

1. [The . . . day of the month . . .] *in the third year of the reign of Baalram, King of Kition and of Idalion, son of Azbaal, King of Kition and of Idalion, son of Baalmelek, King of Kition* [this monument was set up and dedicated by —————] *to Anat.*

2. *After hearing his voice may she bless him* (or her).

It is worthy of note that the founder of the dynasty ruled over Kition only.—D. PIERIDES in *Academy*, April 23, May 7.

TAMASSOS (near Politikon).—Details are now for the first time available concerning Dr. Richter's excavations on this site, mentioned on p. 478 of Vol. II. The most important discovery made there was of a compact group of Phoinikian tombs dating from the beginnings of Greek influence in Kypros. They are mere trenches dug in the earth, deep or shallow according to the richness of the contents. Of extraordinary interest is a large urn found in one of the deepest tombs, in which two other interesting vases were also found. This urn was covered with paintings after being baked. The outlines of the figures are black, the filling-in red; the shields, arms, hair, beard and eye-balls of the figures are black. The heads are all red except that of the gorgon and the lion (?). These scenes are painted below a row of ram-heads in relief, and consist mainly of two hunting scenes, and of Perseus killing the gorgon,—the earliest appearance, according to M. Reinach, of a Greek legend on Kypriote ceramics.

Two bilingual inscriptions.—Two new bilingual inscriptions, Phoinikian and Kypriote, of great interest have been found at Tamassos, where no Phoinikian inscriptions had yet been found. The first, which is entire and well preserved, is published by Professor Wright in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archæology (Dec. 7, pp. 47–51): "This is the statue which gave and set | up Menahem, son of Benhodesh son of Mena|hem, son of Arak, to his Lord, to [Reshe]ph | Eleyith, in the month of Ethanim, in the year | thirty, 20 + 10, of King Malkiyathan, king of | Kition and Idalion, because he heard (his) voice. May he bless (him)."

The second is badly defaced, but M. Ph. Berger, in studying it for the *Corpus Insc. Sem.*, has translated it as follows: "On the 16th day of the month of Faalot, in | the 17th (?) year of King Melekiaton, king of | Kition and Idalion; this is the statue given by | Abdsasam, son of . . . , to his lord Resef-Ellehites. A vow which he made; because he heard his voice. May he bless him."

The divinity Resef-Elehites mentioned on both these inscriptions is a

new divinity, or at least a new form of one already known, and is comparable to the two divinities Resef-Hes and Resef-Mikal mentioned on other Phoinikian inscriptions of Kypros. Elehites is evidently a Greek word, and the divinity of Greek origin, and to be termed the Apollon of Helos, on the gulf of Lakonika. In the same way, Resef-Mikal is the Apollon of Amyklai. These inscriptions of Tamassos show the influence of Greek ideas in Kypros, and the predominant role of the ancient Achaian element in Kypriot civilization. They also show that, contrary to present notions, the Phoinikian domination in Kypros extended to Tamassos, at the very beginning of the small dynasty of which Melekiaton was a member; *i. e.*, as early as 350 and perhaps 380 B. C. The first establishment of the Achaians in Kypros seems to be earlier than the invasion of the Dorians, as we find them warring in Upper Egypt in the XII cent. B. C. Conquered by Rameses and Menephtah, the *nations of the sea* must have in part recoiled on the islands of the archipelago.—PHILIPPE BERGER in *Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 9. Cf. DEECKE in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1886, Nos. 41–42, 51–52; 1887, No. 12; and S. REINACH in *Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., pp. 82–83.

GREECE.

EXCAVATIONS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Among its late work has been the continuation of the excavations on the Akropolis and the ancient Agora of Athens, of those at Eretria and Eleusis, and finally at Epidauros, Mykenai and Oropos.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., p. 62.

ATHENS.—THE GERMAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE opened this season with five members, four of whom hold *stipendia*. Dr. Petersen has replaced Köhler as Director of the Institute: Dr. Köhler is Professor of ancient history at the University of Berlin.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., p. 64.

BRITISH SCHOOL.—In view of the opening of the School, the Managing Committee have established the following regulations. The students of the School will fall under the following heads: (1) holders of travelling fellowships, studentships, or scholarships at any university of the United Kingdom or of the British Colonies; (2) travelling students sent out by the Royal Academy, the Royal Institute of British Architects, or other similar bodies; (3) other persons who shall satisfy the Managing Committee that they are duly qualified to be admitted to the privileges of the School. Students attached to the School will be expected to pursue some definite course of study or research in a department of Hellenic studies, and to write, in each season, a report upon their work. Such reports are to be submitted to the Director, and may be published by the Managing Committee if and as they think proper. Intending students are required to apply to the Secretary (Mr. George Macmillan, 29 Bedford Street, Co-

vent Garden, London). No person will be enrolled as a student who does not intend to reside at least three months in Greek lands. Students will have the right to use the library of the School free of charge. So far as the accommodation of the house permits they will (after the first year) be admitted to reside at the school-building, paying, at a fixed rate, for board and lodging. The Managing Committee may, from time to time, elect as honorary members of the School any persons actively engaged in study or exploration in Greek lands.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 20.

Mr. F. C. PENROSE, Director of the School, is now established at Athens. Mr. Ernest Gardner, well known for his share in the excavations at Naukratis, is installed as a student. The Committee have purchased a considerable number of archæological books which are most essential, and to this nucleus have been added valuable gifts of books by the University of Oxford, and various publishing firms of London, Berlin, *etc.*—*Athenæum*, Feb. 26.

On April 13th, Mr. Penrose gave his first lecture in the library of the British School: his subject was the temple of Zeus Olympios, where, by permission of the authorities, he has for some time past been carrying on excavations on behalf of the Society of Dilettanti for the purpose of ascertaining the complete original plan of the temple. After giving the history of the building, which extends over nearly seven centuries, from Peisistratos to Hadrian, he proceeded to give the results of the examination, which show the foundations of one wall apparently belonging to even a more ancient structure—which he called, for convenience, the work of Deukalion, to whom the original foundation of the temple was assigned by a tradition recorded by Pausanias—and various massive foundations, in all probability the work of Peisistratos, together with three distinct beds intended for the pavement of different parts of his temple, which were found at levels varying from about 9ft. to 11ft. below the floor line of the later naos. The walls referred to did not exactly coincide with the foundations of the existing building. Mr. Penrose showed also that some drums, about 7½ft. in diameter, remain of the columns prepared by Peisistratos.

From a small fragment of one of the fluted columns of the naos which he found, Mr. Penrose deduced the diameter and height of the columns and the other dimensions of the internal order. He had ascertained the probable position of the statue, and discussed the manner in which it was lighted, and showed that the disposition of the foundations corroborated Mr. Fergusson's view of the *hypæthron* and general system of lighting connected with this temple, published in his work entitled *The Parthenon*.—*Athenæum*, May 7; cf. JOURNAL, p. 171.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.—The fifth year of the *American School of Classical Studies* opened auspiciously under the direction of Prof. Martin L. D'Ooge

of the University of Michigan. Seven students are actively at work, representing six colleges,—Amherst, Beloit, Columbia, Michigan, Trinity, and Yale. Informal reports presented by different members at the weekly sessions in the library of the School have covered generally the results of reading and observation in Athens and Attika. Among the subjects discussed have been the allusions of classic writers to the Akademia, some irrational theories concerning the curves of the Parthenon, the identity of the Pnyx, representative statues of cities and communities, *etc.* Besides the private reading of Pausanias with the students, and topographical excursions, the Director conducts a weekly evening meeting, to which friends not connected with the School are invited.

The work on the new building was begun November 4, and on March 12 occurred the ceremony of laying the foundation stone on the site given by the Greek Government, adjoining that of the English School; the two buildings having a large and shady inclosure in common. A number of archæologists, native and foreign, and the members of the German, English, and American Schools were present at the ceremony; as also were the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship, the Inspector-General of Antiquities, and the Secretary of the Greek Archæological Society. The Director of the School made a speech in which he spoke enthusiastically of the institution as the result of private enterprise—an institution which was already in the fifth year of its existence and had done much for science. His expression of thanks to the Greek Ministers present for the hospitality shown to the School, and for the gift of the site, drew from the Minister of Foreign Affairs a eulogium on the services of the American Philhellenes, at the foundation of the kingdom, to the spread of education and schools in a State recently emerged from the slavery of centuries. The American Minister, Mr. Fearn, in an eloquent speech, expressed his pleasure at this affiliation of American culture to the country of high aspirations and the fine arts. As the representative of the English School, Mr. W. Leaf dwelt upon the warm feelings of cordiality and brotherhood which united England and the States. The Director of the German School, Prof. E. Petersen, expressed his pleasure that the energetic people of America had by founding their Archæological Institute given evidence of their lofty aims and their desire to compete in classical studies with the nations of Europe. The assembly broke up after drinking to the prosperity and permanence of the youthful foundation.—*Athenæum*, March 26.

The building for the American School will include, beside the Director's home and a large library for the use of students, lodging-rooms for half a dozen students. The work upon it progresses rapidly, the foundations and basement story being completed (May, 1887), and it will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school-year in October, when Professor

Merriam of Columbia College will succeed Professor D'Ooge as Annual Director.

The *Circular of information for students proposing to join the School*, giving a list of books to be read, and advice and information concerning requirements, books, route, board, lodging, *etc.*, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee in charge of the School, Mr. Thomas W. Ludlow, Yonkers, N. Y.

The British and American Schools, each having about an acre and a half of ground, stand near together on the upper edge of a tract of land about a quarter of a mile square, the rest of which is occupied by a hospital, a normal school (not yet built), and the monastery of the *Asomaton*, built on the site of the ancient Kynosarges. They lie well up on the southern slope of Lykabettos. The site has never been built upon, and accordingly is specially salubrious; and the view, which stretches from Pentelikos around to Salamis, is little likely to be injured by later buildings.

EXCAVATIONS ON THE AKROPOLIS.—*Ancient stairway to the Akropolis.*—The *Ωρα* of Aug. 1, 1886, announced the discovery, near the northern wall of the Akropolis, not far from the Propylæa, of an ancient staircase of 23 steps, cut in the rock and leading to a door just opposite the Areopagos. The walls on either side of the stairs are built in *opus isodomum*, and the door, surmounted by two stones forming an acute angle, has the form of the most ancient Greek doorways. It was closed up with rubble during the Middle Ages. The *Ωρα* conjectures the staircase to be that used by the Arrhephoroi, and perhaps that by which the Persians entered. It formed part of the sanctuary of Aglauros, the clearing of which will now be easy. M. Reinach reports that it cannot be earlier than the time of Kimon.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.—Feb., p. 62.

Bronze Statuette of Athena Promachos.—The Athens correspondent of the *London Standard* telegraphs: Last evening the excavations at the Akropolis resulted in the discovery, at the depth of twelve metres, of a bronze statuette twenty centimetres in height, representing Athena Promachos. This work, belonging to the period before the Persian invasion, is the best specimen of the work of the period which has yet been discovered.—*The Evening Post* (N. York), May 25.

Results of architectural investigations on the Akropolis.—In late numbers of the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift* (1887, pp. 2, 34, 65) Messrs. Bötticher and Belger have published a careful review of the latest investigations on the Akropolis and of their results for architecture and sculpture. The most important fact is that the present Parthenon does not occupy the site of the ancient one destroyed by the Persians, which was more to the north.

Bronzes.—Between the Erechtheion and the Propylæa were found twelve bronze vases of different models, and a bronze female statuette of a type simi-

lar to the archaic marble statues found in 1886. This leads to the supposition that the storehouse of bronzes, or chalkotheka, is not far off.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1886, p. 1619.

Inscription relating to Aischylos.—In the next number of the *Ἑφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική* there will be published a newly discovered valuable inscription, found recently in the course of excavations on the Akropolis. The words *Αἰσχύλος ἐδίδασκεν*, and the certainty that the inscription dates from *Ἀρχοντος Φιλοκλέους*, go to prove that the first representation of the *Agamemnon* is here concerned, which, as is well known, took place in this archonship, in the second year of the 80th Olympiad, the leader of the chorus being Xenokles, of Aphidnai, whose name is also recorded on the inscription.—*The Times* (London), April 7.

The primitive Athena-temple.—Dr. Dörpfeld has at last published a full account of this temple, which, enlarged if not built by Peisistratos, was destroyed in the Persian invasion. Its site is between the Parthenon and the Erechtheion, and the caryatid portico of the latter is built over a portion of the ancient substructure at its northern edge.—*Antike Denkmäler*, I (1886), pls. I, II; *Mitth. d. d. arch. Inst.* (Athen. Abth.), XI (1886), pp. 337–51.

Archaic marble statue.—Of the two archaic figures recently found on the opposite side of the Erechtheion, one is of marble, like those discovered last year, and resembles them in style, though possessing, as indeed do all the rest, a marked individuality of its own. It was found at a distance of about 100 feet from the rest, to the east, and at precisely the same level, close against the outer wall. This statue differs from those of the same style and period, found the beginning of last year, as regards the arrangement of the hair, the drapery, and the general form of the tunic. The head was found separated from the trunk, but unimpaired, with the exception of the nose. Numerous traces of coloring remain, more especially on the pupils of the eyes, the eyelids, and the border of the tunic. This statue is the largest hitherto found, measuring, without pedestal and a part of the feet, 1.80 metres in height.

Archaic bronze image of Athena.—The other discovery is of a quite unique kind, so far as is yet known. The process of cleaning is not yet complete, so that it is difficult to give details. It is a statue, or rather a relief, of the goddess Athena, belonging to the period of Greek art previous to the Persian wars. It is composed of two plates of bronze gilt that are nailed together. It appears that there was some other material, probably a board, between these two plates, to either side of which were nailed these two reliefs, and that, consequently, when the wood decayed the two plates were joined. The figures on either face are similar, about 15 inches high, but the one is in better preservation than the other. The goddess is represented as a woman of tall, slight, and graceful figure, standing and in profile, the head being

in the proportion of one-eighth of the whole body. The expression of the face is said to be solemn, yet smiling, the folds of the dress are of excellent workmanship, as is also the ægis. Here and there traces of coloring are preserved. It is flat and in low relief. It still remains doubtful what purpose this figure was intended to serve. Probably, however, it formed part of some piece of furniture. It is furnished with holes at the feet and head for attachment. Perhaps it was attached to the top of a tripod so that both its sides were visible. The discovery is of the greatest import, as no counterpart to it exists in any museum.—*Athenæum*, March 26, April 9.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS OLYMPIOS were unfortunately interrupted for some time by an attack of fever which prostrated Mr. Penrose on his return from Sikyon. They have now been resumed, on his recovery, and some further interesting results obtained. It turns out that the temple was really octostyle, as Dr. Dörpfeld surmised, and not decastyle, as had been hitherto supposed. The cella, the position of whose walls has now been fixed, was, therefore, unusually long in proportion to its width. Mr. Penrose has found a portion of the Peisistratean foundation, which has been partly adapted to support the inner columns of the cella; the entire length could not be thus employed, as the old wall does not run due east and west, but deviates some two degrees from the correct direction, while the building of Antiochos has been aligned with extreme accuracy. Some unfinished drums, presumably belonging to the Peisistratean temple, have also been utilized as foundations for some of the columns of the portico of Hadrian and elsewhere in the peribolos. The original cement-flooring of the ancient building has also been found, and the exact level and entrances of the peribolos determined.—*Athenæum*, April 9. Cf. p. 167 of JOURNAL.

MUSEUMS.—Kabbadias has finished the classification of the marbles in the Akropolis Museum, and is at present occupied with the reorganization of the Central Museum.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., p. 62.

DELPHI.—A desire long felt by antiquaries is on the point of being realized. The excavation of the remains of ancient Delphi was the logical sequence of the unearthing of Olympia, and for years past there has been a talk of the French undertaking the work. As long ago as 1840, Karl Ottfried Müller proceeded to lay open the still existing southern wall of the terrace on which the temple of the Pythian Apollon stood. The fruit of this excavation, in which the zealous scholar laid the foundation of the illness which eventually proved fatal to him, was fifty-two inscriptions, which were published three years afterward by his pupil Ernst Curtius. The *École d'Athènes* some twenty years ago took up the work, and proceeded further with the excavation of the wall. A thick volume of Delphic inscriptions, edited by MM. P. Foucart, the present Director of the French School, and the late C. Wescher, is a monument of the interesting

finds there made, which are of the greatest value for the history of the Amphictyonic League and of the city of Delphi.

The circumstance that the modern village of Kastri is situated exactly upon the site of the ancient ruins of Delphi has thrown great difficulties in the way of systematic investigation. But gradually these obstacles have been removed, for the Greek Government has determined to compensate the villagers for the loss of their houses, and to assign to them another site. So it has been possible for the French Government to conclude an agreement with the Greek in virtue of which the French are to carry on explorations at Delphi. This agreement was signed by M. Stephanos Dragumis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has shown his familiarity with antiquity by various archæological papers in Greek and foreign journals, and Count Montholon, the French Minister, on the 4th of February, and submitted to the Greek Chamber of Deputies on the 11th of March.

Under the stipulations of this convention, the Greek Government concedes to France the exclusive privilege of excavating at Delphi for five years. The explorations are to extend over the whole of the ground agreed upon by the Director of the French School and the Greek Inspector of Antiquities. The Greek Government undertakes to provide the money necessary for the purchase of the houses and land required for the excavations, a sum of sixty thousand drachmas (equivalent at present rates to £1,850); the expense of the excavations is to be borne by the French. Everything found in the course of the excavations is to remain the property of Greece, and all goods recognized as immovable are to belong to the Greek estate. France obtains the exclusive right of reproduction, publication, and multiplication of the objects found, for five years after the discovery of each. The Inspector of Antiquities is to name a representative at the excavations. The agreement is to last for ten years from the day of its ratification by the Chamber. Both Governments bind themselves to submit the convention to their representative bodies without delay. The ratification at Athens will take place as soon as possible. Such are the stipulations. The main difference between them and those made with the German Government with respect to the excavations at Olympia is, that Greece has not this time allowed itself to be persuaded into surrendering duplicates.—S. LAMBROS in *Athenæum*, March 26.

ELEUSIS.—*Temple of Plouton and Natural Caves.*—During the last eighteen months a great deal has been done here in the way of excavations, since the remarkable discovery of the pre-Periklean temple, burnt by Xerxes (see JOURNAL, vol. I, p. 437). The clearing away of rubbish from behind the Temple of Hadrian has resulted in laying bare *three natural caves* in the rock beneath the akropolis, which seem to have been utilized for purposes of worship, as they are connected together by the massive ground-

work of a *small temple*, which in all probability was dedicated to Plouton. On this site were found *three pieces of sculpture* of very beautiful workmanship: a middle-sized male statue, draped, with naked breast and long flowing hair; and two marbles with representations of Plouton, Demeter and Persephone. The first of these is a fine relief, 3 ft. long by 1½ wide, in two compartments, in the first of which are Plouton and Persephone in Hades, seated at a table on which is food, Plouton offering a beaker of wine to Persephone; while, in the other, Demeter and Persephone are seated at a similar table with food, a nude cup-bearer standing behind the latter. These are not, as was at first supposed, representations of funeral banquets, but of an *anathema* or sacred offering to the deities, as is set forth in the Greek inscription below, where Lysimachides appears as the donor. The other and larger marble is an upper fragment containing the beginning of a long inscription, below which are the well-carved heads of Plouton and Persephone.

Rock-cut Chambers.—Between these caves and the Temple of Demeter, has been disinterred a *rock-cut chamber*, 33 by 10½ ft., of unknown destination, reached by five steps, rough-hewn in the hillside; it has at the back, in the face of the straight-cut rock, a high bench 15 ft. long by 3 ft. high. On the right side one enters, on a little higher plane, another chamber about 12 ft. square, with a low bench in the rock.

Temple of Demeter.—At the west end, has been recently discovered a broad flight of 24 ancient, low steps, 12 ft. long by about 9 ins. high (corresponding to the similar rock-hewn staircase already known to exist at the southwest corner), leading to a level platform cut in the side of the hill, immediately overlooking the temple. From this grand stage it is supposed access was obtained to that upper story of the temple mentioned by Plutarch in his life of Perikles (ch. XIII), whence the uninitiated or others could become spectators of the scenes below. At the top of this ancient staircase, on the right, is another broad staircase (its steps over a foot in height) which leads straight to the akropolis, which crowns the hill. The rock-cut staircase on the south side is to be further excavated.

All the objects that have been discovered, from the beginning of these excavations, have been collected in the house of M. Philios, the director.

The modern Greek church and inclosure that stood last year at the extreme southeast corner, just below the temple of Demeter, have been entirely cleared away, and have revealed, first, the ground floor of several Byzantine houses; secondly, a fine half-circle in large well-squared stones divided by a diameter-wall, 15 yards long, of similarly solid construction; and, lastly, the massive stone walls of the great peribolos itself surrounding the chief centre of Athenian worship. The nature of this singular stone half-circle has not been determined; but it resembles the foundations of a temple recently

laid bare in the old Agora at Athens. If not a temple (dedicated probably to Dionysos, who certainly had a shrine at Eleusis within the sacred inclosure), it was one of those round towers built along the walls to serve as granaries.

The result of these excavations is to convince M. Philios, who has directed them from the first, that the destruction of this vast shrine was not the work of man, but is owing to an earthquake, such as the other day threw down the columns of the great temple of Zeus at Olympia, so recently disinterred by the Germans. M. Philios has in hand an exhaustive work, which will give a full account of all the discoveries at Eleusis.—JOSEPH HIRST in *Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

EPIDAUROS.—In reference to the discoveries made here, which were mentioned in vol. II, p. 480 of the JOURNAL, the complete list of objects found includes 30 small statues, two reliefs, four heads, and 40 inscriptions. Among them were statues and statuettes of Pan, Kybele, Telesphoros, Hygieia, Aphrodite, and Nike. The inscriptions all belong to the Roman period and are mostly votive. These discoveries were made in a large Roman building to the N. E. of the Ionic portico; a part of the W. front and three chambers near the portico had been excavated during the previous year.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., p. 65.

KRETE.—Since 1884 the Syllogos has directed much attention to the collection of antiquities then beginning to be discovered on the island, and a museum was founded for their reception. It was in that year that, owing to the accidental observation of some shepherds, the famous *Cave of Zeus on Mount Ida* (the supposed cradle of his worship) was discovered, of which an account has been given by Fabricius in the *Mittheilungen* of the German School at Athens. This important identification enabled the Kretan Syllogos to undertake excavations on the site on a large scale during the summer of 1885, under the direction of Dr. Halbherr and of Mr. Aerakes, professor in the Gymnasium at Candia. So numerous and important were the objects disinterred in this prehistoric cavern on Mount Ida that they naturally formed the nucleus of the new collection. They consisted principally of bronzes of very archaic style, partly plates worked with the chisel and partly objects cast in a mould; votive shields with figures of an Oriental type; cups, bowls, cooking cauldrons, tripods, *etc.*; an account of which, with illustrations, will be shortly given to the public. During the same year the museum acquired by purchase a fine collection of archaic fictile vases from *Anopolis*, in the province of Pediada, figured with geometrical ornamentation; a Hermes of primitive style, with traces of polychrome painting, and a splendid female torso of a statue found at *Gortyna*; more than fifty large blocks of stone covered with archaic inscriptions from the same place, at a spot called commonly "Alle Vigle." In the following

year excavations were undertaken by the Greek Syllogos in the supposed *Diktean cave on Mount Lassithi*, and in the *grotto of Eileithyia*, mentioned by Homer and recently discovered near *Karterò*, not far from the modern town of Candia. The excavations yielded various bronze and terracotta objects for the further enrichment of the newly founded museum. During the month of October other additions were made by the acquisition of a statue of the Macedonian period, of four well-finished marble heads of the Augustan age, and of six mutilated Roman statues, all from *Gortyna*, as follows: (1) A full-length statue, the size of life, of good workmanship of the Macedonian period, which represents an orator in the act of speaking (the brief description given suggests a certain resemblance to the figure falsely named Germanicus in the Louvre); (2) a male statue larger than life-size, which is still half covered with earth; (3) a female torso, the upper part of which is injured (she stands erect and wears a mantle of many folds); (4) the figure of a man, the upper half of which is missing; (5) two torsos of Roman emperors (the head of one has been found and fitted on, but we have not yet heard of the identification). Owing to this rapid development of archæological interest in the island, the museum is already becoming too small, and the Syllogos is now engaged devising an ampler one for its collections. Other objects not mentioned above, but requiring greater space for proper exhibition, are an archaic *pthos* from *Lyttos*; some fragments of a sepulchral urn, with figures in relief of warriors and of chariots, from *Palekastro*, in the province of Sitia; three enormous *pthoi* (wine jars) from *Knossos*, figured with geometrical decorations in relief; a headless marble statue of Aphrodite; and some arms of very early date, including nine highly interesting bronze axes. In the entrance courtyard are placed a large headless statue of a Roman emperor and a sepulchral marble urn from *Knossos*, with a scenic representation in relief, having underneath the name *Polybos* carved on the base. This is the urn seen by Capt. Spratt outside one of the gates of Candia, where it served the purpose of a public fountain.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 12; March 19.

The archaic inscriptions found by Halbherr at *Bíγλαις* (*alle Vigle*) and published by Comparetti (*Museo Italiano*, 1886, pp. 190, *sqq.*) are juridical fragments in a very ancient alphabet containing several entirely new letters which seem to be the prototype of the famous Gortyna Code. These fragments make it necessary to rewrite the history of the archaic Greek alphabet, and their importance will be shown in a paper which Professor A. C. Merriam is to publish in the next number of the JOURNAL.

GORTYNA.—Dr. HALBHERR has at length succeeded in resuming his excavations here, where he discovered the famous archaic law-code inscription, three years ago. In a few weeks' time we hope to give an account of the result of this new undertaking.—*Athenæum*, April 30.

KROPEIA.—A most important piece of sculpture, found at Kropēia, was lately transferred to Athens and deposited in the Central Museum. The object discovered is the pedestal of a statue of most curious and unique form. It bears various representations on its three sides: in the centre is represented an armed horseman, on either side of which appear personages with long garments. This piece of sculpture is one of the few works of art found in Attika resembling Egyptian art as regards the mode of representation, the manner of workmanship, and the form. It was discovered serving as a support to the altar in a chapel at Kropēia. In the same little chapel was also discovered, walled in, a small piece of sculpture representing Herakles destroying the Nemean lion. This has likewise been brought to Athens.—*Athenæum*, March 26.

MOUNT LAURION.—*Christian antiquities.*—In the ancient silver mines of Laurion many objects have been found belonging to the Grecian workmen, but, hitherto, nothing denoting the presence of Christians except a few workmen's terracotta lamps having on them, in relief, the cross or other Christian symbols. Some members of the French School at Athens, recently, when engaged in exploring the narrow galleries near the surface at a place called Pozzo Anemone, between the two great workings of the French Company at Kamaresa and Sureza, came upon some short inscriptions cut in the rock. Of these inscriptions five or six were identified by MM. Diehl and Radel as clearly Christian, very like those found in the Roman catacombs. Crosses appear frequently upon them, and they consist of Christian phrases or maxims, and invocations of God. They will shortly be published, with illustrations, in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*.

Kamaresa.—Amongst the more important discoveries at Laurion, during the past few months, have been some tombs at the new diggings inland beyond Kamaresa. There were here found three large vases, standing about 2 ft. high by 1½ ft. broad, figured in pale-red on black; and several beautifully designed and figured smaller vases; also some spirited terracotta *figurini*. A most interesting object was an ancient bronze delving-hammer imbedded in a sheet of calamine.—JOSEPH HIRST in *Athenæum*, Dec. 4.

LEBADEIA and ORCHOMENOS.—Dr. Schliemann recommenced in March 1886 the unearthing of the sanctuary of Trophonios at Lebadeia, and of the treasury of Minyas at Orchomenos. In the latter building he discovered, in the centre, an archaic base on which three statues were placed; and a great number of fragments of vases of the most ancient style.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., p. 64.

MYKENAI.—Since last June, the Greek Archæological Society has been engaged in removing the accumulated *débris* in the akropolis and in the lower town. Owing to the small number of laborers employed (16), the

work has progressed slowly. Few objects of value, and no gold ornaments, have been found, except a gold wire in spirals, of the same shape as those represented in *Mycenæ* (No. 529). But the surmise that a prehistoric building would come to light has been verified. On this subject Dr. Schliemann writes to a friend in London: "A fortnight ago, I was at Mykenê, and I have convinced myself that, on the summit of the rock, the foundations of the prehistoric edifice have really been found. But they have afterwards been altered, and evidently used for a Doric structure, probably a temple. The prehistoric building seems to have been the old palace. Of the walls no trace is preserved. On the other hand, at the south side, below the summit, one-half of a hall and a small room have been brought to light, which seem to belong to the old palace—all the more so, as in the hall itself is preserved one-half of a round hearth, exactly as in Troy and Tiryns. Of the walls of this hall, and of the little room also, a portion still exists. The walls have the same style of building as those of the Tirynthian Palace: that is, they consist of a lower part of quarry-stone and clay, and above of sun-dried bricks; and they are first covered with a thick layer of clay-dressing, and then with a wall-dressing of lime. This palace also has been destroyed by fire, and the heat was so fierce that nothing has been preserved of the wall-paintings *in situ*. In the rubble, however, several pieces of painted wall-plaster were found. I also found some such at Mykenê in 1876."

It seems that no further excavations have been made on the slope of the castle-rock. On the lower terrace, to the right of Dr. Schliemann's former excavations (plate 2 in *Mycenæ*), a small house with three little rooms was discovered. In the largest of these the fireplace is in the centre (as is always the case), and in good preservation. With the exception of some fragments of terracotta vases and idols, no finds dating back to a prehistoric epoch have been made. A Doric capital was found which seems to belong to the later building on the summit of the rock.—*Academy*, Dec. 11.

OLYMPIA.—Among recent discoveries made here, is that of a Street of Tombs, and a well-preserved archaic head in high-relief. The important identification of the Leonidaion (vol. II, p. 481) was made in consequence of a reunion at Olympia of a number of German archaeologists, including Drs. Treu and Furtwängler, for the purpose of completing the study of the excavated sections and the collections of objects found.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., pp. 68–69.

SIKYON.—The excavations undertaken here by the American School were begun only a few days ago, but they already promise good results. A beginning has been made at the theatre, and portions of a structure supposed to be the *scena* have already been brought to light, together with a fragment of a statue.—*Athenæum*, April 9.

THESSALONIKE.—*Sarcophagus.*—While a trench was being dug in the Great

Varda Street, near the Varda Gate, at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ metres a beautiful marble sarcophagus of the pre-Christian Roman period was discovered, which seems to have contained the body of a lady of rank. Lovely earrings, rings, a gold chain, a brooch, and other articles were found in it. Every part of the sarcophagus is covered with fine and well-preserved reliefs.—*Athenæum*, March 26.

THORIKOS.—The American School at Athens has completely unearthed the very ancient and primitive theatre of Thorikos, over against the town and mines of Laurion, beginning the work in April and continuing it in the autumn [1886]. This theatre was formed out of the rock of the hillside in the v cent. B. C., and bears traces of restoration in the III cent. B. C. It had no stage structure of any kind. The cavea has a peculiar form, sweeping inward, in a loop to the right, as viewed from the proscenium. All the seats are roughly cut in the rock and have no stone facings. A very rude low retaining-wall divides the cavea from the orchestra below, which consisted of a primitive earth floor, and another runs across where the stage should be. Nothing remarkable was disclosed, except the existence, on the left, just below the line of the proscenium, of a small temple (*in antis*) of Dionysos; and, just opposite on the right, two rock-cut chambers, with a stone bench running round each. In connection with the temple, near the west parodos-wall were unearthed fragments of an Ionic entablature; painted terracotta tiles and antefixæ; a large rude earthenware shell-shaped akroterion of an early period; and a part of a marble stele dedicated to Dionysos, the letters of the dedication, ΔΙΟΝΥΞΩΙ, appearing to be of the Macedonian or Alexandrine period. Questions connected with various irregularities about the parodos-walls are still under investigation.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 4; *Nation*, Dec. 16.

VOLO (near).—Recent excavations at Dymenion, near Volo, have led to the discovery of a prehistoric tomb. The search began several weeks ago, when the Commissioner of the Archæological Society of Athens proceeded to Dymenion to ascertain whether the antiquities thus found were authentic. Nothing official has yet been published, but it now appears certain that the tomb itself dates from the Homeric period. Most of the objects it contains are women's jewels in gold, but there are others in amber and in a kind of resin not yet defined. Almost all of them represent flowers or leaves. They are similar in artistic workmanship to those found in the tombs of Mykenai. Some of them are scarcely larger than a pin's head, and yet leave nothing to be desired in beauty and finish. The excavations of Dymenion, like those of Mykenai, tend to the supposition that the population was seafaring; and certain indications have led to the conclusion that the bodies deposited in the tomb of Dymenion were cremated.—N. Y. *Evening Post*, April 30.

The following item, taken from the *Athenæum* of April 9, appears to refer to the same tomb.

A prehistoric tomb has been discovered at Volo. This tomb is in its structure exactly similar to the one at Menidi, near Athens. Its interior diameter measures about $8\frac{1}{2}$ metres; around the interior of the tomb runs a seat, the width and height of which are forty centimetres. One report says the seat is constructed with baked bricks; but, according to another, the bricks are unbaked, and of the same manufacture as the bricks of the Thessalian villages at the present day. On this seat it is supposed that the priests, relatives, and friends of the deceased sat whilst the body of the dead was being burnt, this taking place in the tomb. Many and various articles have been found in the tomb—some of gold, others of amber, and others of bone.

ZARKOS (Thessaly).—The foundations of a quadrangular marble edifice, 9 met. long by 6 wide, have been laid bare, and by its side a vaulted brick tomb, near which was a colossale male marble statue, of the early Roman period.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., p. 70.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES.

BOLOGNA (anc. **FELSINA**).—*Archaic Necropolis*.—The opening of new tombs of the archaic Villanova type continues within the military arsenal. It is to be regretted that, as the work is not carried on for scientific purposes, the results are not what they should be. No archæologist is present, and, consequently, not only is no record kept of the discoveries, but it is impossible to find out which of the objects, that are fortunately saved, were found together. The articles found are mainly of bronze: vases, ornaments, musical instruments, fibulae, armlets; many of them with ornamentation of enamel, amber, and bone. A number of these are among the most beautiful and artistic of the works of this early period yet found in Bologna.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, p. 443.

Necropolis of S. Polo.—The excavations undertaken here in the spring of 1886 did not yield fruitful results, for the reason that the tombs opened had already in ancient times been despoiled. But the general arrangement of the trench-tombs was for the first time clearly ascertained: they were dug in parallel lines, their wide sides facing east and west, and between them and between each row was left a wall or bench carefully cut out of the earth, between 0.80 and 1.40 met. wide. Sometimes this wall is cut in the centre, leaving a passage from one tomb to another. A number of fine large painted kraters came to light.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1886, pp. 340–49.

Archaic tombs.—Near the *Porta Ravenna* stood the church of *Santa Maria*

in *Bethlehem* or *del Carrobbio*, of very ancient foundation. In demolishing it to make way for a new building, groups of tombs were encountered, belonging to various periods. First came Christian tombs; under these, Roman ones for incineration; the lowest were 3.30 or 3.50 met. below the street-level. The coins show the epoch of these tombs to extend from the Republican period to 242 A. D. (time of Gordian III). Besides many vases of different kinds, there was found a well-modelled headless statue of some female divinity. Below the Roman tombs, at an average depth of four and a half metres were those of the archaic period. Some of these archaic tombs were simply holes, in the bottom of which the ashes and burnt bones were placed: in the greater part, however, the remains were placed in ossuaries of the Villanova type, adorned with graffiti and having the usual cover.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 3-7.

CALTAGIRONE.—In the Contrada San Mauro, a tomb was found containing many important objects, among which were four terracotta vases painted in black and white; the subject on one of them was a combat of four warriors: also a bas-relief of a lion devouring a boar. In the same region there have been found hoards of Iberian and Sicilian coins.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, p. 23.

CAPUA.—*Statues of tufa.*—At *Santa Maria di Capua Vetere* have been found, not only a terracotta female statue, but eleven statues of tufa of various sizes, holding swaddled children in their arms like those in the *Museo Campano*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Dec., p. 456.

CHIUSI (anc. **CLUSIUM**).—*Sarcophagus of Seianti Thanunia.*—On p. 482 of vol. II, we gave a short description of a remarkable Etruscan sarcophagus. A much fuller account is now given in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1886, Oct., pp. 353-56). Although the female figure on the cover is less artistic and less carefully executed, it shows better general proportions and more study of the figure, pointing to the second half of the second cent. B. C. The five objects found with the sarcophagus support this date. They are toilet objects in fine preservation, which, though of careless execution, are of even greater richness than those found with the Florentine sarcophagus (the only one comparable to this) and no less interesting: they are (1) a mirror, (2) a situla, (3) an incense-box (*acerra*), (4) an *aryballos*, (5) a strygil. See description of the female figure by W. MERCER in *Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

Monte Venere (Chiusi).—*Mosaic.*—A beautiful mosaic pavement measuring six by four metres has been found here. In the centre are two hunting scenes: above, a hunter with a lance is pursuing three deer; below, two men with lance and double axe are attacking a wild boar. This piece, which is in perfect preservation, has been removed by the owner of the ground to his house: the frame work remains in place. Near by were found the remains of a regular circular building, in the interior of which there came to light several fragments of a fine bronze female statue, especially a beautiful hand.—*Mitth. d. k. k. oest. Mus.*, 1887, I.

FORLÌ (anc. **FORUM LIVII**).—*Archaic bronzes*.—Cav. A. Santarelli recently noticed, in the collection of the Marchesi Albicini at Forlì, some archaic bronzes of the greatest interest, which proved to have been excavated some 40 years ago in building a bridge near Forlì. They are a damaged bronze helmet, a bronze figured shield-knob, and two iron lance-heads and a javelin: they all came from one tomb. On the shield-knob two warriors are hammered in relief, advancing toward each other armed with pointed helmet, round shield, and two lances. According to Cav. Santarelli, they belong to a period between the first and second iron age, and are probably of Umbrian workmanship, though perhaps after the arrival of the Etruscans in the country.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 8–14.

Archaic tomb.—Some tombs were found in digging for the foundations of the *Cassa di Risparmio*. After opening three *Roman tombs* of minor consequence, the important discovery was made of the *archaic tomb* of a warrior. At a depth of 1.90 m. appeared a skeleton around which were grouped a large number of funerary utensils: small footless *skyphoi*, terracotta *tazzas*, small urns, a fine black *kylix* with two slightly raised handles. On the breast of the skeleton were two broken bronze fibulae of the type of the Certosa of Bologna, and a lance-head shaped like a laurel-leaf: this and another lance-head at the feet are of the earliest form, and recall the Ligurian ones of Vellega and those of the necropoli of Tolentino, assigned to the first iron age. This tomb is the earliest found in the province. It reminds one of those at Tolentino, both in the mode of burial and in general arrangement. An urn, a glass, and vases of the Villanova type recall Umbrian civilization; the oinochoe with colored zones, that of the third period of Este and of Tarquinii-Corneto; the fibulae, that of Etruria.—*Courrier de l'Art*, 1887, No. 10; *Moniteur de Rome*, March 6; *Not. d. Scavi*, Oct., p. 349.

KROTON.—*Excavation of the Temple of Hera Lakinia*.—In the *Eighth Annual Report of the Archæological Institute of America*, which is now in press, a brief account is given of some of the results obtained by excavations on the site of this famous temple under the direction of the Archæological Institute. The Institute charged Mr. Joseph T. Clarke and Dr. Alfred Emerson with an exploring mission to Magna Graecia, for which the greater part of the funds were supplied by the Baltimore branch of the Institute. Their main work consisted in excavating, during December and January, the ruins of the temple of Hera near Kroton, of which a single column still remained *in situ*, after its destruction by Bishop Lucifero of Cotrone at the beginning of the XVI century. What remained above ground had never been illustrated, nor had excavations been undertaken.

Lenormant, on a superficial examination of the standing column, had pronounced the temple to be archaic: but Mr. Clarke soon found evidence

that it was erected during the best period of Doric architecture, the latter half of the fifth century. The temple stands upon an immense platform composed of large blocks of stone, which raises it high above the rocks. It was hexastyle with a double range of columns upon the eastern front, and with fourteen columns upon each side. The column which remains standing was originally inclined, the lowest drum being higher without than within,—apparently the first instance of the kind outside of Athens. The peribolos-wall is evident throughout its extent, and in places still rises to a height of seven metres. The stereobate had been mostly torn up and carried away by bishop Lucifero, only the N. E. corner remaining intact. The temple was the most remarkable in Italy for its lavish marble decoration, of which many important fragments were found: roof, gables, interior cornices were all of marble.

The most important discovery of sculpture was that of five fragments of the marble pediment-groups of the temple, which made it possible to identify three other pieces that had been previously found by chance.

Full details of the discoveries have not yet been received, but will probably be given in a Report which will be issued before long. It is expected that a complete monograph on the temple will be published in time.

MARINO (near).—*Archaic tomb*.—In an archaic tomb near Marino there were found a number of archaic objects which have been purchased by the municipality: they consist of a bronze tripod, six necklaces of amber, six fibulae, arms, fragments of bronzes, etc.—*Moniteur de Rome*, Jan. 16.

ORVIETO.—*Necropolis*.—The interest of research in this enormous expanse of tombs is now greatly increased by several recent discoveries, of which the most interesting, from the historical point of view, is the conclusive identification of *Volsinium Vetus*, as Orvieto. The demonstration will be published in due course by Gamurrini, to whom it is due. The very last discovery, two weeks since, is of the necropolis which marks the break in the independent existence of Volsinium, when it was finally subjugated in B. C. 280, the city having then been apparently abandoned for a time, this discovery showing evidence of reoccupation after an interval of about 60 years, indicated by numerous Roman coins found in the excavations. But what is most singular is that the tombs built by the returning exiles recur to the type of the earliest or original Volsinian tomb, the *vousoir* arch with a keystone, eschewing the Tarquinian and other later forms which appear in intermediate burials. A gentleman of Orvieto, Signor Mancini, is making, under the supervision of and in coöperation with the archæological department of the Ministry, the most careful and systematic investigation of this stupendous belt of cemeteries, and each tomb as excavated is marked in a general plan and its contents are carefully isolated in Mancini's now immense collection.—*London Times*, April 9.

POMPEII.—*New Street of Tombs.*—Discoveries have been made in the Street of Tombs (*cf.* JOURNAL, vol. II, p. 484) including four monuments, on which some interesting inscriptions have been scratched or painted: a notice of a gladiatorial contest to be held at Nola (?); an advertisement of the finding of a horse on Nov. 25 by Q. Decius Hilarus; an electoral program with names of candidates for tribune of the people and duumvir.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, p. 33.

PRAENESTE = PALESTRINA.—*The most ancient Latin inscription.*—Professor Helbig presented to the *Accademia dei Lincei* (Jan. 16) a gold fibula found near Palestrina with the following inscription scratched in the channel, *Manios. med. fe. faked. Numasioi*, that is, *Manius me fecit Numario* (*Numerio*). The alphabetic and linguistic peculiarities of the inscription will be treated by Herr Dümmler. As this type of fibula is found only in Italic and Etruscan tombs of the VI cent. B. C., the inscription engraved on it is the most ancient Latin that is preserved. It demonstrates the truth of Polybios' statement regarding the written treaty between the Romans and the Carthaginians in 509 B. C., which had been doubted on account of the supposed impossibility that the Latins should then have been sufficiently acquainted with writing: the fibula proves the use of writing at this time, even in private life.—*Rendiconti* of the *R. Accad. dei Lincei*, vol. III, fasc. 2, p. 64.

Early tomb.—M. le Blant sends to the *Académie des Insc.* the news of the discovery in a tomb at Palestrina of numerous gold jewelry of Phoinikian workmanship, and of pieces of *orfèvrerie* of admirable execution, dating from the VI cent. B. C.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1887, No. 6.

REGGIO (anc. **RHEGION**).—*Ancient Aqueduct.*—Late diggings have been successful in following the traces of this famous aqueduct over a large space of ground. Being measured on the *fondo Auteri*, it was found to be 0.45 met. wide, 0.90 high on the sides, 1.10 in the centre. It is smaller at this place than before reaching the city, as it had by that time sent out numerous water-pipes through the upper part of the city.

Ancient Baths.—In demolishing the bastion called S. Matteo, a group of constructions came to light showing that there existed in that region an immense portico for promenades, such as are usually attached to Baths. Among the portions of the Baths that have appeared, in extremely good preservation, is an elliptical piscine formed of plates of bronze, to which access was given both from a semi-circular hall with mosaic pavement and from a small square chamber.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Nov., p. 436; Dec., p. 459.

RIVA.—A Hebrew inscription, dated 4380 A. M. = 620 A. D., has been discovered at Riva, and is now in the hands of Prof. D. H. Müller of Vienna. This, we believe, is the earliest dated Hebrew inscription we possess.—*Athenæum*, March 19.

ROMA.—*An Italian Archæological Institute.*—The changes recently made in the organization and publications of the German Archæological Institute, making its centre at Berlin instead of at Rome, have been already noticed on these pages (vol. II, pp. 229–30). As was to be expected, the large Italian element of the Institute feels out of place in an organization now completely Germanized, and an effort is being made to form an Italian Society to be called the *Istituto archeologico Italiano*. It was first proposed by the well-known writer and statesman Ruggero Bonghi in a letter which he published in his periodical, *La Cultura* (Jan. 1–15), of which a translation is here given.

“*Roma, Dec. 28, 1886.*”

“*Dear Sir,*—The German Archæological Institute, which has been, up to the present, an association of Germans and Italians who sought to illustrate at Rome, in our own language, the monuments of ancient Italic civilization in all its parts, comes to an end in April, 1888; its publications, the *Bullettino* and the *Annali* will cease to have the form preserved for so many years, in February of next year. To me and to many others it has appeared right and opportune that its place should be taken by a society of archæologists and of patrons and lovers of archæology—especially Italian—both Italians and strangers, like that of 1828 out of which the German Institute afterwards grew,” *etc.*

Many archæologists have given in their adhesion, among whom may be mentioned Fiorelli, Brizio, Comparetti, Gozzadini, Pigorini, de Ruggiero, Gamurrini, and others.

Archæology at the University.—It has been finally decided to establish at the University an archæological department: it will be added to the faculty of philosophy and literature, and will include courses on *Greek epigraphy* (Prof. COMPARETTI), *Italic epigraphy* (Prof. LIGNANA), *Latin epigraphy* (Prof. TOMASETTI), *figured antiquities* (Prof. MILANI) and *Roman topography* (Prof. LANCIANI). The courses were opened by Prof. Comparetti on January 24.—*Moniteur de Rome*, Jan. 19.

Death of Prof. Henzen.—Professor W. Henzen, the great epigraphist and first secretary of the German archæological Institute, died on Jan. 27. His loss will be severely felt, especially by the Institution of which he had so long been the head. The Municipal Council at once voted to place his bust, with that of Borghesi, in the Capitol.

Preservation and restoration of Monuments.—The Prefect has forbidden Marotti Geisser and Co. to demolish the *Arco di San Lazzaro* and the other ruins of the ancient *Horrea* or storehouses placed at the foot of the Aventine, at the Marmorata. Near here are; the *Emporium* discovered by Visconti with its passage and quay; the *Navalia*; the wall of Servius Tullius, *etc.*

Among recent restorations may be mentioned: that of the mosaic with

the Rape of Proserpine and the four Seasons; of several statues and busts found on the Caelian in digging for the new military hospital; a statue of Paris, *etc.*

The preservation has been decided; of Bramante's *palazetto* near the *Chiesa Nuova*; of Caravaggio's *graffiti* in the *Vicolo del Campanile*.—*Moniteur*, Jan. 16, March 17.

Capitols in Roman colonies.—An interesting work has been published by M. Castan (*Les Capitoles provinciaux du monde Romain*) in which he establishes the fact, contrary to Kuhfeldt's opinion that every city could have its Capitol, that only to Roman colonies was this privilege allowed, it being considered a symbol of the majesty of the Roman people.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, 1887, pp. 66–68.

Catalogue of works of ancient art discovered in 1886.—In this catalogue, given in the *Bullettino d. Comm. arch.* for December, those works are included which were discovered by the archæological Commission. They include: 2 wall-paintings; 2 mosaics; 9 statues; 12 busts and heads; 10 torsi and fragments; 6 groups of reliefs; 5 vases and sarcophagi; many small objects of bronze and lead; and a large number of important terracottas. All the important pieces, with the exception of the terracottas, have been already described in the JOURNAL.

Terracottas.—Among the many discoveries made in Rome of late years, one of the most interesting, and at the same time the least known, is that of several thousand terracottas, many of the greatest artistic beauty and archæological interest. There are single statuettes, groups, basreliefs, architectural decoration, some in archaic style, some in style of the best period: some evidently belong to a temple, probably of Aesculapius; others (268 pieces) to an aedicula on the Via Appia.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Dec.

Discoveries on the Via Portuensis.—A long row of ancient buildings has been found on Monte Verde. In the ruins of a portico was an inscription of the Early Empire showing that this portico was rebuilt and adorned with marbles by Julius Anicetus. Near by was a plinth, whose inscription ΚΛΕΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ ΑΙΝΔΙΟΣ showed it to have supported a bust of the famous Kleoboulos, one of the Seven Wise Men: on this same site have previously been found busts and hermae of great Grecians, *e. g.*, that of Anakreon (JOURNAL, I, p. 70). On a fragmentary basrelief of good style was represented the sacrifice of Mithras.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 19, 36.

Sepulchral Monument.—On the ancient *Via Triumphalis*, outside the Porta Angelica, there were found, in the ruins of a sepulchral monument, several pieces of sculpture, several ossuaria and cippi, and about 25 inscriptions. Among the sculpture are: a statue of Mercury (*cf.* Clarac, No. 1528) of good style; a life-size youthful male bust (Gens Claudia?); a hard-featured beardless bust; a bust of an old man in tunic and toga (*cf.*

type of Seneca in Visconti, *Iconog.* t. xvic); an ideal female head, probably of a muse; a youthful male head. These are all works of good art.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Jan., pp. 25–6.

Sepulchral monument of a shoemaker.—Outside the Porta Angelica, on the Via Triumphalis, was found, on Feb. 5, a sepulchral cippus of considerable interest and merit which is reproduced and described by G. Gatti in the February number of the *Bull. della Comm. arch.* (pp. 52–56, tav. III). It is of Carrara marble, and consists of a square aedicula (surmounted by a circular top) within which is carved, in very high relief, the bust of the deceased. Below is the inscription: C·IVLIVS·HELIVS·SVTOR·A|PORTA·FONTINALE·FECIT·SIBI·ET|IVLIAE·FLACILLAE·FIL·ET·C·IVLIO·|ONESIMO·LIBERTO·LIBERTABVSQVE|POSTERISQVE·EORVM·V·F. The portrait is highly characteristic and an interesting work of the latter part of the first century A. D. Above, in the top, are carved two shoemakers' forms.

Archaic water-conduit.—Near San Stefano Rotondo, under the arches of the Claudian aqueduct, has been found a very ancient water-conduit formed by a continuous line of great rectangular masses of tufa, placed side by side, leaving a wide hollow in the centre.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Dec.

Early Republican inscription.—In the Piazza della Consolazione was found the following inscription:

ADELPVS · REGVS · METRADATI · F	O Δ
T · SOCIETATIS · ERGO · QVAE · IAM	
ET · LEGATI · COIRAVERVNT	Φ Ι / Ρ Ω
HES · MAHEI · F	
ΟΤΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΞ	
ΟΥΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΝ ΤΟΝ	
ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ	
ΕΝΕΚΕΝΘΞ ΕΙΞ ΑΥΤΟΥ	
ΙΝΟΥΞ ΤΟΥ ΝΑΙΜΑΝΟΥΞ	

This important fragment belongs to the series of those monuments recognized by Prof. Mommsen to have been dedicated to the Roman people, after the first Mithridatic war, by the ambassadors of the different peoples of Asia, sent to Rome to give thanks for their liberty, and to confirm alliances. A second but small fragment with the letters LX·ARIOB|EΙ·REGINA, also on a similar fragment of travertine, is restored *Rex Ariobarzanes . . . Junonei Reginae*, and proves the conjectures, (1) that these documents were placed in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus (in which was a cella dedicated to Juno), and (2) that the temple itself was not on the Ara Coeli.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Dec., p. 403; Jan., p. 14.

Sculpture.—In a letter to the *Acad. des Insc.*, M. le Blant describes a very

peculiar basrelief recently found : it represents two skeletons, one dancing, the other playing on the double pipe.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 10.

In the February number of the *Bull. della Comm. arch.* (p. 57), Comm. Visconti illustrates a very beautiful and interesting head of a youthful Pan, in Pentelic marble, found in the Villa Casali. It is very like one possessed by Winckelmann (*Mon. Ined.* No. 59) and now in the Museum of Munich (Brunn's *Cat.* No. 102). Gatti is inclined to consider the Roman head as the finer work of art, and assigns the original of it to the school of Praxiteles.

Statue of Ganymede.—The statue, supposed to be of Paris, which was found in 1885 in the Villa Casali, on being reconstituted proves to be a most graceful statue of Ganymede watching his flock, one of which lies at his feet. The original stands with legs crossed: he wears a Phrygian cap. The work is referred to the late Attic or Alexandrian schools.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, 1887, p. 27.

Sculpture.—Near the Campo Verano several sculptures have come to light, notably a life-size athletic head of the best art which strongly recalls the type of Polykleitos.—*Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Jan., p. 26.

Villa Ludovisi.—Excavations here have brought to light two life-size statues, placed against an ancient wall. They represent men in togas, holding rolls of papyrus in their hands.—*Moniteur*, March 9; cf. *Bull. d. Comm. arch.*, Feb., p. 69.

Mosaic discovered near the Banca Nazionale.—On the Via Nazionale, on the site of the new National Bank, a mosaic pavement well-preserved and of good design has come to light. It contains figures of athletes and gladiators, and is thought to belong to one of the gladiatorial halls of the Baths of Constantine. It is not as fine or as well preserved as the similar mosaic found in the Baths of Diocletian and now in the Lateran museum.—*Moniteur*, March 9, April 2.

In the Via Labicana, on the site of the Baths of Titus, while digging a trench for a sewer, there was brought to light a great wall composed mainly of fragments of marble statues. Its construction appears to extend back to the Middle Ages. The municipal archæological Commission at once took possession of the wall, and its demolition was carried out with the necessary precautions and under the superintendence of an inspector belonging to the Commission. A great quantity of fragments of statues were found which it will probably be easy to reconstruct. About twenty heads were brought to light, mostly life-size, and possibly belonging to statues which decorated the Baths of Titus. These are, in general, heads of divinities, of correct style and of great delicacy of finish. The finest are a head of Jupiter and a head of a gladiator in perfect preservation.

In the Piazza dei Cenci has been found the torso of a colossal statue, of Greek style, which seems to represent the god Mars.—*Moniteur*, May 13.

SICILY.—ABAKAINON.—That the ancient Abakainon, considered to be one of the most northern cities of the Siculi, was situated near the village of Tripi, had been conjectured: this is now well-nigh certified by finding in that neighborhood a number of the very rare coins of Abakainon.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Dec., p. 463.

SULMONA.—Necropoli.—Of the three necropoli of the ancient Sulmona, notes have appeared from time to time concerning two of them, in past numbers of the *Notizie degli Scavi*; and in the numbers for November (1886, p. 425) and January (1887, p. 42) are described excavations in a third necropolis, outside the Porta San Matteo. The tombs are of various forms, and both rites, cremation and inhumation, are employed. Many of the tombs contained no objects whatever; those in the remainder were unimportant.

TARANTO (anc. TARAS=TARENTUM).—*Statue.*—On land belonging to Sig. Cacace there was lately found, in a well, the trunk of a statue representing a youth; the head and arms are lost. The workmanship is of surprising beauty, and belongs to the finest period of Tarentine sculpture: the modelling is remarkable. It evidently represents a divinity, and a slight effeminacy would make one conjecture it to be a Dionysos or an Apollon.—*Not. d. Scavi*, Nov. p. 435.

TESTONA (Lombardy).—*Antiquities.*—A large collection of objects and arms belonging to the barbarous period have been recently discovered here and purchased by the Museum of Turin.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 1.

TIVOLI (anc. TIBUR).—*Discoveries in the temple of Hercules Victor.*—The portico named, for so long, a part of the Villa of Maecenas is now found to be part of the famous temple of Hercules Victor. This is proved by the results of excavations undertaken by the *Società delle forze idrauliche*, which is the owner of the property, and whose idea it is to uncover the whole structure. A series of marble cippi, some entire, some broken up to make lime, which bear the *cursus honorum* of a number of distinguished men, was found under the east side of the portico, and shows it to have been a public building. Other entire cippi were found above the quadriporticus in which the *Curatores fanī Herculis Victoris* are mentioned more than once; and one fragment bears *aeditui Herculis Victoris*. Further proof is given in the fragment of a cornice on which the club of Hercules appears as a regular ornament.

It has become evident that all the rectangle called the Villa of Maecenas formed part of the Herakleion of Tibur, though as yet it is not possible to ascertain the extent of the sanctuary and the number of buildings it included, facts which the excavations being carried on will probably disclose. What has been proved is, that the temple was of the same form as the Temple of Fortune at Praeneste; that is, was formed of broad terraces

joined together by porticos or crypto-porticos and sustained on gigantic sub-structures. The cella is to be identified with that still existing behind the Cathedral. In the centre of the sacred area remains of several dependencies of the temple have been discovered: of especial importance is a large hall whose pavement is decorated with a fine polychromic mosaic of geometric design: the door and its two columns are of the Doric order. The inscriptions found here are published in the *Notizie degli Scavi* by Signor Gatti (1886, p. 276; 1887, pp. 28-33).—L. BORSARI in *Not. d. Scavi*, 1887, pp. 25-33.

TODI (anc. **TUDER**).—*Tomb of a woman*.—Recurring to the beautiful objects found in this tomb and described on p. 490 of Vol. II, some fuller details are given in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1886, p. 357, *sqq.*) by which those already given can be corrected or increased. The bronze figurine of Bacchus forms the handle of an elegant patera, and that of Seilenos the handle of an *orcio*. In addition, are to be mentioned, (1) a mirror engraved with beautiful figures, (2) an earthenware *rhyton* modelled in most elegant style, having on one side a Seilenos and on the other a Bacchante. The most beautiful of all the articles of jewelry, and deserving of the greatest admiration, are the two large and elaborate earrings.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

CAMERINO.—The *Arte e Storia* (1887, No. 2) calls attention to a remarkable but hitherto unnoticed work of sculpture that stands in the hypogeum of the cathedral of Camerino. It is the mausoleum of S. Ansovino, an isolated structure which rises in four stories to a height of 5.20 met.; it is 2.30 met. wide and 0.98 broad. It has been proved to date shortly after 1260, and is one of the most important works of the period. Under the three Gothic arcades of the upper story stands a statue of the Virgin and Child: below, in the third story, lies the figure of the martyr, protected by curtains held back by angels: the second story is the richest in sculpture, containing eight bas-reliefs representing incidents in the life of S. Ansovino, between which stand, like caryatids, what seem to be symbolic figures: on the lowest story is carved in relief a line of peculiar animals, in the style of the early Middle Ages. This story is earlier than the rest of the monument, and probably formed a part of an older work.

CASTELLARANO (near).—*Altar-piece by Garofalo*.—In the *Arte e Storia* (1886, No. 28) Prof. Ad. Venturi calls attention to an unknown altar-piece by Garofalo existing in the church of San Valentino in the neighborhood of Castellarano near Sassuolo on the hills above Reggio. It represents the Virgin enthroned with the Child standing on her knees, while Saints Eleucadius and Stephanus stand on either side: in the tympanum two angels support the body of Christ. An inscription, added in 1626, names

as donor the Papal protonotary Sagrato of Ferrara and the year 1517. According to Vasari, Sagrato called Garofalo to Rome in 1508 or 1513. The attribution to Garofalo is certified by the identity of style with his other works. This painting is in his first manner, one of his earliest, there being but two or three known to have been executed before.

FAENZA.—*The medallist Sperandio.*—A document dated 1477, published in the *Atti e Mem. della R. dep. di Storia Patria*, of Romagna, shows that this noted artist was of Roman origin and belonged to the famous noble family of the Savelli: "Magistrum Speraindeum, quondam magistri Bertolomei de Savellis de Roma olim habitatorem Mantue et modo Faventie."—*Reperitorium f. Kunstwiss.*, 1887, p. 227.

FIRENZE.—*Centenary of Donatello.*—On the occasion of the fetes for Donatello's centenary, when the façade of Sta. Maria del Fiore was inaugurated, there was opened at the Palazzo del Podestà an exhibition which includes, beside sculptures by Donatello collected from all parts of the country, works of art of the XIV, XV and early XVI centuries: works in metal, arms, stuffs, furniture, leather, glass, majolicas, etc. The exhibition was opened about the middle of May.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 7.

JESI.—*Medieval Sarcophagus.*—In demolishing one side of the very early church of S. Maria del Piano, there was found, at a depth of more than three metres, a sarcophagus of travertine, measuring 3.70 by 1.15 metres. Both cover and body are carved with ornaments in relief: among the subjects are the cross between two doves, and the lamb with the cross. It is attributed to the XIII century, but the description points to an earlier date.—*Arte e Storia*, 1887, No. 6.

MANTOVA.—It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the Borgo San Giorgio, near Mantova, devoted itself in the XVI century to the manufacture of tapestries. Acts of decease have been found of *Mastro Aluisio fiamengo tapeciro in del borgo di San Giorgio*, and of *Mastro Nicolò di Carchar tapezir in del borgo di San Zorzo*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1887, No. 5.

MODENA.—*Restoration of the Cathedral.*—All late additions to the inner wall of the central apse have been removed, the three early windows reopened, the modern high altar demolished, which covered up the old one with its ten beautiful colonnettes and precious marbles. It has been ascertained, by trials made on various points, that the entire surface of the inside walls of the cathedral was painted. The restoration of the exterior is being continued, and the S. wall has been freed from the shops that disfigured it.—*Arte e Storia*, 1886, No. 32.

PADOVA.—*The goldsmith Francesco da Santa Agata.*—In the collection of Sir Richard Wallace at Hertford House, London, is a statuette of Hercules in boxwood, signed *Opus Francisci Aurificis P.* It is found that this very work is described in a writing of the XVI cent. (Scardeonius, *De*

Antiquitate Urbis Patavii, 1560, p. 374) under a chapter *De Francesco a Santa Agata argentario Patavino*, and is attributed to the year 1520.—BONAFFÉ in *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, 1886, II, p. 202.

ROMA.—*House of SS. Giovanni e Paolo.*—On the Caelian, by the ruins of the Temple of Claudius, is the church of SS. Giovanni e Paolo, erected originally, under the name *Titulus Pammachii*, by St. Pammachius, a friend of St. Jerome, on the site of the house of the two saints martyred under Julian. Father Germain has made excavations under the church, and has discovered part of the house. Three large and well-preserved chambers of a Roman house, one filled with frescos, have already been entirely unearthed, and others are still full of the materials thrown in at the time of the erection of the church. Under the place marked in the church as the place of martyrdom was found the crypto-portico of the house, where it was the custom to carry out executions.—*Moniteur*, Jan. 6.

An ancient house.—A small house, opposite the Portico of Octavia, on the Via Rua, which belongs to the XII-XIV centuries, has lately been demolished. It was found to inclose a tower of much earlier date which was in a perfect state of preservation. The shape of the tower was rectangular, and its top was crenelated. Unfortunately, it will be necessary to demolish it.—*Moniteur*, Jan. 14.

New excavations in the Catacombs of Santa Priscilla.—In beginning these excavations a staircase was reached which was supposed to lead down to historical crypts of the time of Diocletian. One of these, a large atrium, was reached, but, although certainly a crypt of importance, no inscription or graffito was found to indicate to what martyr it was dedicated. The work is being continued in order to reach, by another staircase, a still lower story.

In the part of the catacomb posterior to Constantine was found an arcosolium with mosaics which are so badly injured that it is difficult to decipher the subjects. In the centre is an Orante; on one side the Magi; on the other a seated person before whom stand three others, one of whom has a nimbus—perhaps Christ before Pilate, and, if so, the earliest representation of a scene from the Passion.—*Moniteur*, April 3.

Early Frescos.—On the Via Nazionale was unearthed a small house whose walls were entirely covered with frescos of the third century A. D. representing, for the most part, biblical subjects. On some of the walls are depicted also mythological figures such as Pegasos on Mt. Helikon, Asklepios and the Serpent, some Muses, etc. In the house itself a skeleton was found in its coffin, a singular fact, as, in the third century, it was forbidden to bury within the walls.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, I, p. 136.

In the small church of the Beata Rita da Cascia, at the foot of the Capitol, has been found, near the high-altar, a magnificent sarcophagus with an inscription which indicates that it was the tomb of the ancient Roman

family of the Boccabella. The arch under which the sarcophagus was placed is ornamented with very remarkable paintings in the style of Giotto. —*Moniteur*, May 11.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY.—At the *December* meeting, Padre COZZA presented a *lead*en plate with a minute Greek inscription, found at REGGIO in Calabria: it was an exorcising tablet by which evil spirits were kept away. A Latin version of the inscription reads: ✠ *In nomine Patris et Filii et Sancti Spiritus. Spiritum Sanctum porto. Filium unigenitum percepi. Et omnem spiritum malum adjuro. Fuge ab ancilla Dei (conturbatio) quae omnem habes malum et omne gravamen et omnem immunditiam et omnem lubricitatem. Et fuge omnis immunde Spiritus per corpus et sanguinem Domini nostri Jesu Christi.—Discede ab ancilla Dei (conturbatio) et exurgat Deus et dissipentur inimici ejus: et fugiant a facie ejus . . .* Mgr. DE WAAL showed the squeeze of a metrical sepulchral inscription on which are the letters . . XTI · BENEDICTI. He reads *Sexti Benedicti*, and considers it the *epigraph* of Pope Benedict VI (972–74). He also announced the discovery, near the basilica of St. Peter, of the remains of the ancient oratory of San Pellegrino with paintings of the VIII century. Comm. DE ROSSI gave an account of the recent discovery of tombs outside the Porta Salaria, which show the direction of the *Via Salaria vetus* along which it is known, from ecclesiastical documents, that many Christian cemeteries exist.

At the *February* meeting, Comm. DE ROSSI gave an account of the excavations by Father Germain under the church of *SS. Giovanni e Paulo*. Mgr. CHEVALIER communicated the results of the excavations conducted under his direction for reconstituting the plan of the ancient and famous basilica of St. Martin at Tour. All the different constructions have been found, from the first one, erected by Saint Perpetuus over the bishop's tomb in the Cemetery, to the last Basilica destroyed at the Revolution.

At the *March* meeting, M. WILPERT spoke of the discoveries he had made through a careful study of the paintings in the *catacombs* of *Domitilla*. They consisted mainly in the identification of some hitherto uncertain subjects; *e. g.*, the three youths in the fiery furnace with the angel, and the sacrifice of Isaac represented by two doves and the divine hand. Comm. LE BLANT called attention to a sarcophagus in which a figure with the characteristics of the Good Shepherd raises one hand over a basket with bread, and holds a rod in the other. Comm. DE ROSSI announced the reopening of excavations in the catacombs of Santa Priscilla.

At the *April* meeting, the discovery was announced of a pagan tomb outside the Porta Portuensis in which a Christian medal was found on the breasts of the deceased: this fact not only proves the early use of medals, but is of special importance as showing, what was before only suspected,

that Christians were sometimes buried outside of the catacombs. Comm. DE ROSSI announced the discoveries made in the catacombs of Santa Priscilla, which are given elsewhere.

Exhibition of Textiles, etc.—The success of this exhibition, announced in the last issue (vol. II, p. 496), goes on increasing. The Hospital of *S. Michele a Ripa*, the *Fabbrica degli Arazzi* of the Vatican, the *Opera del Duomo* of Milan, many cathedrals, churches, and religious institutions, as well as the most important Museums of Italy, are sending the earliest and finest examples. The *Arazzi* by Correggio, those of Prince Barberini, and embroideries of the xv cent. from the Hospital of Siena, have already arrived.—*Moniteur*, Feb. 24.

TALAMELLO (near Montefeltro).—*Frescos by Antonio da Ferrara*.—In a small chapel at Talamello an entire series of frescos by Antonio da Ferrara have been recently identified. This is important, as he was the earliest master of the School of Ferrara, and, according to Vasari, the pupil of Agnolo Gaddi, and the grandfather of Timoteo Viti. They are signed: *Antonius de Ferraria habitator Urbini pinxit*. The beginning of the inscription relates that Giov. Seclani, bishop of Montefeltro, built the chapel in honor of the Virgin in the year . . . Though the date is wanting, it is between 1417, when Seclani became bishop, and 1427, a date scratched by a visitor on the painted plaster. The frescos are sadly injured, and in some cases almost entirely obliterated through carelessness and dampness. The Evangelists are in the four corners, the Adoration of the Magi on the right-hand wall, the Annunciation on the left, and figures of saints below each of these compositions. The only other authentic work by this master is the altar-piece in S. Bernardino at Urbino, signed: *1439 Antonius de Ferraria*. If not soon restored and cared for, these frescos will be beyond recognition.—*Arte e Storia*, 1886, No. 32; *Repert. f. Kunstwiss.*, 1887, p. 228.

SPAIN.

BALEARIC ISLANDS.—PALMA.—*Christian mosaic*.—At a meeting of the *Soc. Nat. des Antiquaires* (Dec. 15), M. de Laurière presented the drawing of an important Christian mosaic found near Palma. It represents Adam and Eve, and Joseph sold by his brethren.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 1.

CACERES.—*Antiquities*.—To the west of Caceres, near the road, where ex-votos of bronze and the native goddess *Ataecina Turibrigensis* were found, there have come to light several stone axes, fragments of utensils, mostly of bronze, pottery, and Keltiberian remains.—*Boletín de la Real Academia de la Historia*, Dec.; *Revista de Ciencias Historicas*, t. IV, No. 6, p. 408.

CUESTA DE LOS HOYOS (near Seville).—*Jewish Tombs*.—During excavations made, there were found twelve tombs oriented according to Jewish

custom, and containing a large number of skeletons. According to a document of 1460 A. D., this was the burial-ground of the Jews. Besides these, two were found intact, cut in the rock at a depth of about one metre.—*Rev. de Ciencias Hist.*, t. iv, No. 6, p. 405.

LUSIANA (near Seville).—*Roman baths*.—In digging for water-works, there were discovered some Roman baths. The *piscina*, 1½ met. deep, was found in good condition. The inscriptions and objects found, being in private hands, have not yet been carefully examined with a view to ascertain the date of the constructions.—*Rev. de Ciencias Hist.*, *ibid.*

SUREDA.—*Roman inscription*.—In repairing the ruins behind the altar of the church of St. Andrew, there was found a marble cippus, apparently intended as the base for a statue of Mercury. The inscription reads, MERCVRIO | AVG | Q· VALERIVS | HERMETION | L· D· D· D· Below the inscription was a much-defaced relief, probably the cock, symbol of Mercury. The letters are referable to the second or third century of our era.—*Assoc. d'excursions Catalana*, 1886, Nov.—Dec., p. 205.

TOLEDO.—*Destruction of the Alcazar*.—Not long ago this historic edifice, whose recent restoration cost five millions of francs, was consumed with the entire collection of works of art which it contained. The fire started near the library.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1887, No. 6.

TOLOUS.—*Cemetery*.—At Tolous, a Roman station on the imperial road from Huesca to Lerida, three kilom. from Monzon, Don Mariano Pano has begun excavations resulting in the discovery of painted and plain pottery, two mosaics, and a large number of coins with Iberian inscriptions of Lerida and Huesca.—*Rev. de Ciencias Hist.*, *ibid.*, p. 407.

FRANCE.

AVIGNON.—*The architects of the Papal Palace*.—M. Eugène Müntz has discovered, in a ms. of the Vatican archives, the names, hitherto unknown, of the architects who built the famous palace of the Popes at Avignon. They are Jean de Louviers and Jean Bisacci.—*Moniteur de Rome*, March 17.

CARNAC (near) (Bretagne).—At a meeting (Dec. 2) of the British Archæological Institute, Admiral TREMLET exhibited a plan illustrating a system of disposing of the remains of the dead in prehistoric times, and of which only three examples have as yet been found. The case in question consists of a series of three chambers, stone-lined and connected by narrow passages, all of which were examined and measured in 1885. These remains are situated at Kerindervelen, near Kermarquer, Carnac.—*Academy*, Jan. 1.

COURBILLAC (Charente).—*A Merovingian Cemetery* has been explored at Courbillac, near Jarnac, by M. Philippe Delamain. It is the first cemetery of the kind discovered in the region between the Loire and the Garonne:

thus far Frankish antiquities of the Merovingian period had been found only in the N. E. of Gaul. A collection of jewelry from this cemetery was presented at the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* (Feb. 4) by M. Al. Bertrand, and M. Deloche expressed the opinion that they were brought from Aquitaine by the companions of Charles Martel.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 7.

FONTAINE ST. LUCIEN (Oise).—*An important Gallo-Roman Cemetery* has been discovered here, and various fibulæ, a large white pearl, some vases, and other relics have been found. It seems to have included about 1,200 tombs.—*Athenæum*, March 5.

GONDRECOURT.—*Toilet-box*.—In the tomb of a woman of the Merovingian period at Gondrecourt has been found a wooden coffer covered with bronze plaques finely stamped with reliefs, two of which, representing nude figures, are especially good. It is a Roman work of the IV or V century. Within was all the jewelry of the defunct, the greater part being of Merovingian workmanship, and not older than the VI century, forming thus a peculiar combination of Roman and Frankish work.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 5.

GRAND (Vosges).—*Roman antiquities*.—The *Academy* of March 19 takes from the *Revue Critique*, of Feb. 21, the following report of a paper read before the *Académie des Inscriptions*, Feb. 11, by M. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, who exhibited a collection of Roman antiquities recently discovered at Grand, near Bar-le-Duc, in the department of Vosges. The collection comprised vases of earthenware and bronze, iron utensils, a hand-saw (*serula manubriata*), two padlocks, and a fragment of a bronze disk intended for a calendar. This last object has been the subject of special study by Col. G. de la Noë. The disk is precisely one foot (Roman) in diameter. At a little distance from the edge, it is pierced by a series of small holes. Opposite some of these holes are inscriptions, showing that they correspond to certain days in the year, viz., *ante Kalendas viii*, the Kalends, the nones, and the ides of each month, forty-eight in all. From these inscriptions it is, of course, easy to calculate the days corresponding to the other holes. The main object of the instrument was to indicate the length of the day at any time of the year. This was necessary in order to regulate the klepsydra or clock, for the Romans subdivided the day (from sunrise to sunset) into twelve equal parts or hours at all seasons of the year alike, so that the length of the hour increased or decreased according to the length of the day. With this object, a point had been marked on the disk between the centre and that part of the circumference assigned to the winter months. It had been chosen in such a way that its distance from the holes corresponding to the several days varies directly as the length of those days, and conversely as the length of the nights. It seems probable

that the instrument formerly had a graduated guage, which worked round the marked point from which the length was reckoned. Its use would thus be made easy, for it would suffice to turn the guage to the day wanted, and to observe the mark opposite the hole corresponding to that day. The calendar in question seems to have been drawn up for the latitude of Rome, and its date is probably the second century A. D.

MONTGAUDIER.—*Grotto.*—On a "bâton de commandement" from this grotto, made of reindeer-horn, recently presented to the *Acad. des Insc. et Belles-Lettres* (Jan. 14) there are line-engravings of rare perfection and surpassing all those discovered up to the present day. They represent animals of the quarternary fauna, which resemble, in some cases, seals, in other cases, eels. This object is thought by M. de Nadaillac to belong to the most remote antiquity.—*Revue Critique*, 1887, No. 4.

MONT ST. MICHEL.—The condition of the central tower of the church is so dangerous that the local authorities are compelled to proceed immediately to secure that part of the famous edifice. A credit of 1,100,000 francs has been demanded of the French Government for this purpose, and will probably be granted, as the building is a national monument.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 12.

ORÇON.—*A new Gallic Inscription* has been found here and transported to the Calvet Museum at Avignon: it was on a cippus found in demolishing an old chapel. Like all the Gallic inscriptions discovered in the South of France, it is in Greek characters: ΟΥΗΒΡΟΥΜΑΡΟC | ΔΕΔΕ · ΤΑΠΑΝΟΥ | ΒΡΑΤΟΥΔΕ · ΚΑΝΤΕΜ. The last word is also read *kantena*. This is the first epigraphic mention of the Gallic god Taranus, spelled by Lucan, *Taranis*: the name Vebroumaros is new.—*Revue Arch.*, Jan.-Feb., p. 122; *Academy*, Feb. 12.

ORLÉANS.—*Origin of the painter Jean Grancher.*—Documents discovered by M. L. JARRY prove that Jean Grancher de Trainou, called Jean d'Orléans, was born in the parish of Trino or Trainou near Orléans. The family of the Girard and Jean d'Orléans was noted in the XIV and XV centuries for its artists. The documents show that he worked at the court of duke Jean de Berry and at Bourges up to 1460. Jean d'Orléans and Jean Grancher had not hitherto been identified as one and the same artist, court-painter to Charles VI and Charles VII.—*Gazette Arch.*, 1886, p. 321.

PARIS.—*Discovery of Gerbert's cipher.*—M. JULIEN HAVET has communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions* an interesting memoir on the cipher used by Gerbert, afterward Pope Silvester II (999-1003), in his correspondence. He has discovered the key to it, and announces its similarity to the Tironian system of ancient tachygraphy. In this system each sign represents a syllable.—*Moniteur de Rome*, March 17.

Substances used in Assyrian antiquities.—At a recent meeting of the

Académie des Inscriptions, M. BERTHELOT read a paper on "Certain Metals and Minerals used in Ancient Assyria and Chaldaea." By the help of chemical analysis he had investigated the substance of several objects from Assyria and Chaldaea with interesting results. A sacred tablet from Khor-sabad was found to be entirely composed of pure carbonate of soda—a rare substance even at the present day. Among the objects brought back by M. Sarzec from his excavations at Telloh are two remarkable examples of the employment of metals without alloy. One is a vase of pure antimony; the other is a statuette of copper without any trace of tin.—*Academy*, Jan. 1; article in *Revue Arch.*, Jan.–Feb., 1887.

St. Martin-des-champs.—In the *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* (1886, No. 2) M. Lefebvre-Pontalis seeks to prove that the choir of Saint Martin belongs, not to the xv century, but to the middle of the xii (1130–1150), and that it is contemporary with the apses of Poissy and Saint-Germer.

PESSAN (Gers).—M. Taillebois announces the discovery, Dec. 22, 1885, of 5,395 "deniers et oboles morlans, au nom de Centulle," contained in an earthen vase: he places the burial of them at c. 1270.—*Revue Numismatique*, 1887, p. 83.

PEYROUX.—During 1886, there have been found 14 gold-pieces of Charles VIII, Louis XII, François I, Charles IX, Ferdinand V and Isabella of Castile, and the Emperor Charles.—*Revue Numis.*, 1887, p. 83.

PONTEUX-LES-FORGES (Landes).—At the *Fontaine-d'Or*, a hamlet of this village, have been found, in a bronze vase, 45 gold-pieces and 4,115 silver-pieces. The most numerous were those of Richard II (10 gold, 928 silver) and of Henri IV (13 gold, 3,160 silver). The remainder was composed of coins of Charles V and VI, Edouard III, Henri V, Raimond IV d'Orange, Urban V. M. Taillebois, who published the discovery of this treasure, places the date of its burial at c. 1415.—*Revue Numis.*, 1887, p. 83.

REIMS.—Two treasures were discovered in 1885, near the church of Saint-Jacques. One was composed of *francs à cheval* of Kings Jean II and Charles V, and of *écus* of Charles VI: the other comprised 369 *écus* of Charles VII.—*Revue Numis.*, 1887, p. 82.

SAINTES.—*Museum*.—M. Auguste Bossay has given to the museum a number of stones and objects coming from excavations undertaken by him at the *Château de Matha*. Among them are an enamelled cross of the xii cent. of gilt copper; fragments of pottery with green champlevé enamel; an angel's head in gilt terracotta; arms; coins; etc. Dr. Vigen has also donated three Merovingian vases from excavations made at the cemetery of *Neuvicq sous Montguyon*.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1887, No. 6.

SAINT-DIÉ.—*Cathedral*.—On the south-wall of the cloister a wall-painting has come to light. The three figures which it contains are Princess Christina of Denmark, duchess of Lorraine, her son Duke Charles III and her

brother François IV of Lorraine. They are represented kneeling in prayer before a statue of the Virgin, now destroyed.—*Revue de l'Art Chrétien*, 1887, I, p. 135.

SAINT GERMAIN.—*Catalogue.*—M. Salomon Reinach has published a catalogue of the Museum of National Antiquities at *Saint Germain-en-Laye*. This rich collection had not yet been catalogued, and the work is a model in execution.

SWITZERLAND.

The waters of Lake Constance are unusually low this spring. Relics of lake-dwellings are accordingly being energetically sought by the local authorities close by Constance, and a body of workmen standing up to their waists in water have made a regular haul of weapons, ornaments, and domestic utensils of the ancient lake-dwellers. Part of the treasures will go to the Museum in quaint old Heberlingen, on the other arm of the lake, and the remainder to the Rosgarten Museum in Constance, which contains one of the finest lacustrine collections extant.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, April 22.

BELGIUM.

NAMUR.—*Roman Inscriptions.*—The important discovery has been made, in the walls of the citadel, of six funerary Roman inscriptions as follows: (1) D. M. |[C]ASSIVS . POMPEIANVS | SIBI ET MATTAE VKSORI | TOTO FILIO | V. F. (2) D. M. | SECVRINIO . AMMI|O PATRI . VLP . V[A]N|AENIAE MATRI ET | SECVRINIAE AMMI|AE . V. F. | MADICVAE DEDICATAE. (3) D. [M]. | HAL . DACC [] | SONIS . FIL . SIB[I] E[T] | LVBAINI VXSO[R]I | VICTORI ET PR[V]DENTI FILIS []. (4) D. M. | ACCEPTVS VICTORIS SIBI ET | AMMAI SYAE CONIVG ET VICTO|RIO VICTORINO B F COS | FRATRI PO SVI. The other two only allow one to read the name *Sabinus*, and to guess that of a freedman, *Ursus*. These names are those of Germanic inhabitants of Namur, and three of them evidently came from Germanic roots, *halde* (clivus), *taub* (frons, tolia), *mahdig* (metiendus). The country was then becoming Romanized, as is proved by the Roman names of the younger generation. The form of the letters indicates the second century. Only one title appears, *beneficiarius consularis*; but this is of considerable importance, because it proves that Namur belonged to *Germania inferior*, which was governed by an official of this rank, while *Belgica* was governed by one of Praetorian rank. Thus the line of demarcation between the provinces must have lead from Anvers toward Namur, which latter place was a strong military station.—*Muséon*, 1887, I, p. 111; *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 5.

THIRIMONT.—*Roman Villa.*—The well-preserved ruins of a vast and beautiful Roman villa have been found here: it dates from the second cent. A. D. Among the discoveries are a large hypocaust, a bath, numerous fragments

of red and black vases, worked objects in iron and bronze, frescoed plaster, and coins. It is a curious fact that this villa, burnt in the IV cent., must have been afterwards rebuilt by a Frankish tribe, as numerous remains of the VIII and IX centuries have been found.—*Muséon*, Jan. 1887, p. 111.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG.—*Museum*.—It is proposed shortly to open a metropolitan Museum for Art and Antiquities in the Hall of the Exhibition which was recently closed.—*Mitth. d. k. k. Oest. Mus.*, 1886, XII.

BERLIN.—The new *Institut für Alterthumskunde*, which has been founded at the University of Berlin by Profs. Theodor Mommsen and Otto Hirschfeld, has been joined by Prof. Ulrich Köhler as third teacher. He has undertaken the department of Greek antiquities.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 25.

New Pergamene group.—Freres and Possenti, who are at work on the fragments of sculpture from Pergamon, have succeeded in recomposing another group from about fifty pieces. It is the usual scene: a Giant overthrown who seeks to keep back the right arm of a goddess who is attacking him with a sword.

Another figure is also nearly ready, a female figure of remarkable beauty in transparent drapery.—*Berl. philol. Wochenschrift*, 1887, No. 10.

HAMBURG.—*Medieval antiquities*.—In digging for the foundations of the new Rathhaus at Hamburg, a number of articles belonging to the early Middle Ages were found—weapons, domestic utensils, skeletons, ornaments, etc. This is easily accounted for by the fact that it is the site of the first "Burg" or castle of Hamburg, which was taken by storm under Duke Bernhard of Saxony 700 years ago. The most interesting of these relics of old Hamburg have been placed in the museum.—*The Times* (London), March 21.

REGENSBURG.—*The Porta Praetoria*.—The freeing of this Roman Gate from the later constructions that encircled and hid it, is being carried on, showing plainly its quadrangular construction. The height of the opening, from the present level, is about four metres.—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1887, No. 3.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

CARNUNTUM.—Austrian papers report excavations on the site of Carnuntum which considerably increase our knowledge of that Roman town (cf. *JOURNAL*, vol. I, p. 458).—*Academy*, Feb. 5. See, also, *Summaries of Periodicals*, pp. 205–6.

SANTA LUCIA (near Trieste).—An enormous prehistoric necropolis has been discovered here, and is now in course of excavation. The remains appear to belong to the "Hallstatt period," or rather to some part of it.—*Academy*, March 26.

VIENNA.—While excavating under a house in the Gumpendorfer Strasse,

some workmen have discovered a stone tablet with a well-preserved inscription of the reigns of the Emperors Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 5.

Exhibition of Ecclesiastical Art.—From the middle of March to the end of August there is to be held in the Imperial Austrian Museum an exhibition of Christian art. Up to the present there have been 200 contributions representing more than 1,000 objects, including the finest works belonging to the Cathedral-treasures of Vienna, Prague, Brünn, Salzburg, St. Pölten, Agrain and Zara, and to the treasures of at least 50 abbey and parish churches.—*Mith. d. k. k. oest. Mus.*, 1887, II.

SWEDEN.

The *Ausland* reports a peculiarly interesting "find" in Sweden. In the course of the researches going on under the conduct of the archæologist G. J. Carlin, at the cost of the Royal Swedish Academy of Antiquities, a burial-place of the bronze age has been opened. A stone coffin, 11 ft. in length, and containing two bodies, was discovered. One of the bodies had been burnt, and was wrapped in woollen cloths, while the other, which bore no sign of having been exposed to a fire-process, was enclosed in an oak coffin. Portions of the woollen garments and the skins in which the bodies were dressed are well preserved. A bronze sword, also found there, has suffered much from oxidation, but its wooden sheath, covered with leather, is in excellent preservation. The writer spoke of it as 2,500 years (?) old. The discovery is important in two aspects—first, only once before in Sweden (in the province of Halland) has any woven material been found belonging to the bronze age, while no oak coffin of that period in such a perfect condition has hitherto come to light; next, it is certainly unique to find in one and the same grave, and of the same period, examples of two different species of burial.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 22.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—*The decay of Santa Sophia.*—According to *La Semaine des Constructeurs*, the mosaics of Santa Sophia are rapidly perishing; and, unless something be done at once to preserve them from the attacks of dampness and barbarism, they will soon disappear. The rain, pouring into the seams of the neglected roof, and soaking through the light spongy bricks of the domes, throws off great patches of the mosaic. It is said that the church itself is in the greatest danger, as the enormous buttresses which were built forty years ago by the Italian architect Fassati, to resist the dangerous spreading of the domes, have proved to be wrongly applied, and that the movement, although checked for a time, has recommenced.—*American Architect*, Feb. 19.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.—*Aristotelian fragments.*—M. Petros Papageorgiu, a Greek

scholar residing here, has discovered an ancient manuscript containing passages of Aristotle's works. The ms. is believed to be of the XIV century, and consists of 180 pages comprising the following extracts:—pp. 1 to 76, four books of *Περὶ Οὐρανοῦ*, *On the Heavens*; pp. 77 to 124, two books of *Περὶ Γενέσεως καὶ Φθορᾶς*, *On Generation and Corruption*; pp. 125 to 178, the first three books of *Περὶ Ψυχῆς*, *On the Soul*; pp. 179 and 180, an extract of *Περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἑλέγχων*.

The manuscript is in excellent preservation, the vellum being clean and strong, and all the letters being perfectly legible. It bears marginal annotations which are probably of the XV century. M. Papageorgiu is now comparing the manuscript with existing editions of Aristotle's works, and he finds that the text differs in many important passages from these editions, and notably from Didot's, which is in general use on the Continent. This is the more interesting, as the manuscript gives extracts only from the genuine Aristotelian collection, and not from any works which commentators have agreed to regard as spurious. As soon as M. Papageorgiu has finished his collating he will publish a pamphlet giving the result of his researches.—*The Times*, London, April 27.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND.—*Preservation of Monuments.*—By an Order in Council, dated March 7, the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has been extended to the six following antiquities: (1) Little Kit's Coty House at Aylesford, in Kent; (2) the chambered tumulus at Buckhold, in Gloucestershire; (3) the Druid's circle and tumulus on Eyam-moor, in Derbyshire; (4) the Pictish tower of Carloway, in Rosshire; (5) the Ruthwell Runic cross in Dumfriesshire; and (6) St. Ninian's Cave at Glasserton, in Wigtownshire.—*Academy*, April 9.

AUCKLAND.—*Early Sculpture.*—At a meeting of the British Archæological Association, March 16, the Rev. Dr. Hooppell sent for exhibition photographs of remarkable pieces of sculpture found at St. Andrew's, Auckland. They are of Saxon date, and although they vary considerably in style they are of extreme interest. They consist of fragments of shafts of crosses and other pyramidal objects, sculptured slabs, and the like. Some of the shafts are covered with interlaced foliage and figures of great beauty and delicacy of execution in high relief, evidently executed with a chisel and by an artist of ability. They open a new chapter in the history of early art.—*Athenæum*, March 26.

CAMBRIDGE.—DR. BARRATT, of London, has offered to present to the Museum of Archæology a collection of Roman antiquities, chiefly objects in bronze and glass, altars, *etc.* The collection is valuable, not only in itself, but as forming the nucleus of a department as yet not represented in the museum.—*Academy*, Nov. 6.

Prof. J. H. MIDDLETON is lecturing at Cambridge this term upon "The History of Mediæval Art." He also proposes to work privately with students of either classical or mediæval art.—*Academy*, Jan. 22.

CANTERBURY.—In the course of excavations preparatory to the erection of a new bank at Canterbury, was found a Roman terracotta image about six inches in height, and in a good state of preservation, declared to be at least 1,500 years old. The figure is that of a female holding a child on either arm, and represents, it is said, the goddess of Matrimony. It has been secured by the sheriff of Canterbury for presentation to the local museum.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, May 10.

CHICHESTER.—*Roman Walls.*—Excavations made here last year, at the time of the visit of the British Archæological Association, yielded the important discovery that the city-walls, hitherto supposed to be of mediæval date, are built upon Roman foundations. The massive base of the Roman work was laid bare and examined.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 5.

COLCHESTER.—At a meeting of the British Archæological Association, Jan. 5, attention was called to the dilapidated condition of the remains of St. Botolph's Priory-church, Colchester. The building having been unroofed and exposed to the elements for many years, the effects of exposure, and of the recent earthquake, are so serious that the arcades of the nave are likely to fall at any moment.—*Athenæum*, Jan. 22.

DARLINGTON.—At the meeting of the Brit. Arch. Assoc., Feb., Mr. Pritchett described some fragments of early sculpture found in St. Cuthbert's church, visited during the recent congress. One of these is the head of a Saxon cross covered with interlaced patterns; another is a part of a hog-backed tomb, several examples of which were met with during the congress. The style of workmanship indicates an early date for both of these objects. Several other carved stones were found during the restoration of the church.—*Athenæum*, Feb. 12.

LONDON.—*Lectures at the Royal Academy* were delivered by Mr. A. S. Murray on *Greek Sculptures as expressive of the Emotions*. Prof. J. H. Middleton also gave a course of lectures at the Royal Academy during February: three lectures upon *Methods of Decoration as applied to Greek, Roman, and Mediæval English Architecture*; and two lectures upon *Early Mediæval Sculpture*. Mr. R. S. Poole, of the British Museum, gave a lecture upon *Medals*, March 9.—*Academy*, Jan. 15; Feb. 12.

Lectures at the British Museum.—Mr. W. St. Chad Boscawen delivered, in April, a series of lectures on the History and Civilization of Babylonia, embracing the period from the Fall of the Assyrian, to the Fall of the Babylonian, Empire.—*Bab. and Orient. Record*, April.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—*Catalogue of acquisitions.*—Mr. CECIL SMITH is doing valuable service to archæology by publishing, in *The Classical Review* (pp. 26, 27, 80, 81, 117-19), a detailed catalogue of the acquisitions

of the Museum during 1886, with a view, finally, of giving "a full monthly statement of acquisitions, . . . to keep subscribers *au courant* with the antiquities of the National Collection, and, wherever possible, with the important additions to the principal local museums" (p. 25).

Identification of silver-ware.—In 1785 a peasant of Caubiac, near Toulouse, discovered seven silver vases, which, after being lost sight of, are now found by M. Mowat in the British Museum (Hall of gems and jewelry).—*Gazette Arch.*, 1886, p. 320.

Antiquities found in the City.—At a meeting of the Brit. Arch. Assoc., March 3, were exhibited a variety of antiquities recently found in various parts of the City. The most remarkable was a marble bust of a young Roman lady found at Walbrook: the features are of great beauty. Some burnt Samian ware was found at the same time; while, at a lower level, a flint implement was discovered, one of the few prehistoric relics which have been met with in London.—*Athenæum*, March 12.

OXFORD.—*The chair of archæology at Oxford*, vacant by the removal of Prof. Ramsay to Aberdeen, will not be filled up till May. This postponement, we understand, is due to the necessity of passing a new statute, in order to take advantage of a promised augmentation of the present scanty endowment. In the meantime, the delegates of the common university-fund have appointed Mr. L. R. Farnell, of Exeter College, to lecture and give informal instruction in classical archæology and art during the vacancy. We may further mention that Miss Jane Harrison is delivering a course of lectures at Oxford this term on "Greek Vase Painting," in connection with the society for the higher education of women.—*Academy*, Feb. 5.

The Ashmolean Museum, under its new keeper, has been transformed. The collections are not only well ordered and well displayed in good cases, but are rapidly increasing in interest and value. Lately, the keeper has presented a fine collection of Greek terracotta masks and figures from Taranto; and Mr. Fortnum has lent a number of antique bronze ornaments from Italy, ancient bronze celts, and other weapons, some beautiful Greek and Roman bronze figures, Greek and Etruscan vases, Roman pottery and glass, besides other objects, from his priceless collections.—*Academy*, March 12.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—*Roman altar.*—A few days ago, during pipe-laying operations, a Roman altar was discovered a little to the west of the Castrum here. The dedication is to *Mars alatus*: another instance of which we have in the inscription on a silver plate found at Barkway, Herts, now in the Brit. Mus. (*C. I. L.* VII, No. 85). The altar is 2 ft. 6 in. high by 12 in. wide, and has on one side a *patera* and a *præfericulum*, the other side is defaced. The full inscription is: MART. ALA. | VENICIUS | CELSVS | PRO SE ET ***** | VSLM.—*Academy*, April 30, May 7.

IRELAND.—*Forgery of Irish Antiquities.*—For some time a wholesale for-

gery of antiquarian objects has been carried on in the north of County Antrim. A gentleman was able to watch the two forgers make flint arrow-heads, abrade and drill hammer stones and manufacture an urn, all copied from genuine objects used as models. Among other objects manufactured are large rough flint celts. The sale of these forgeries to visitors is all the easier on account of the existence in this region of genuine antiquities.—*Academy*, March 19.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

The flood last week inundated the Slade flats about two miles north of Oneonta, N. Y., and when the water subsided Mr. Slade found the ground covered with fragments of ancient pottery and Indian arrow-heads. From a place a few yards square about 2,000 pieces of pottery, 100 arrow and spear points, granite axes, and other rare and interesting Indian relics were collected. It is believed that a part of an old Indian village or Indian mound has been laid bare by the water.—N. Y. *Evening Post*, May 10.

MEXICO.

TEOTIHUACAN.—*Discovery of a fresco.*—It is announced that Señor L. Batres has made, during his excavations here, the important discovery of a polychrome fresco (on Sept. 20) representing figures offering prayers to the national gods: the colors are still fresh and strong, the figures well preserved and of a remarkably accentuated ethnic type.—*Revue d'Ethnographie*, Sept.—Oct., 1886.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

EASTER ISLAND.—*Stone Images.*—The remarkable features of this small island are the huge stone statues, to the number of several hundred, which lie scattered about. They were chiselled with rude skill from the lava in the craters of extinct volcanos, and transported to all parts of the island, where they were set up; but most of them have since been overthrown by earthquake shocks. Some are forty feet in height, and some still remain unfinished in their quarries. Nothing is known of their origin, though they are evidently the work of a race far in advance of the present inhabitants. One of these statues has been placed on board the U. S. steamer *Mohican*, and is on its way to the Smithsonian Institution: it weighs between twelve and fifteen tons. There are some of these statues in the British Museum, under the portico; and another is said to have been carried off by a German vessel about two years ago.—*Amer. Architect*, 1887, Feb. 5, p. 71; *Athenæum*, March 26.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.